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BURT OLSON, Editor and Proprietor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY

TERMS $1.25 Per Year

VOL. XXXVI. SMETHPORT, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1899. NO. 49

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Official Directory

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[illegible] Governor—J. P. S. [illegible]
[illegible]reasurer—James S. Beacom
[illegible]eneral—[illegible]
[illegible] Affairs—James [illegible]

DISTRICT AND COUNTY

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[illegible] Law Judge—Thomas A. Morrison, [illegible]
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Members of Assembly—Thomas F. [illegible]
[illegible]
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[illegible] J. J. [illegible], Smethport
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Commissioners—[illegible], Smethport
[illegible]
[illegible] Clerk—[illegible]
[illegible]—Walter Sturdevant, [illegible]
[illegible]—W. Freeman, [illegible], Jr.
[illegible]
[illegible]—E. [illegible], Kasson
[illegible] Sherman, [illegible]
[illegible] Schools—J. E. Myers, Smethport

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Constable—[illegible]
[illegible]
Collector—[illegible]
Assessor—[illegible]
Auditors—[illegible]
Judge of Election—[illegible]
Inspectors of Election—[illegible]

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge No. [illegible] meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at [illegible] o'clock p. m. at Masonic Hall. [illegible]
W. F. SPEIRS, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge No. [illegible] meets Friday evening at [illegible] I. O. O. F. Hall. Will work in [illegible] degree [illegible] meeting [illegible] each month; [illegible] degree on second; third [illegible] on fourth meetings. [illegible]
[illegible], Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—[illegible] meet in [illegible] month in I. O. O. F. Hall. [illegible]
[illegible], Sec'y.

[illegible] Rebekah Lodge No. [illegible] I. O. O. F. Meets every [illegible] evening at I. O. O. F. Hall.
MARY [illegible] N. G.
[illegible], Sec.

G. A. R.—McKean Post No. [illegible] meets first and Third Thursday evening of [illegible] in the Odd Fellows Hall.
[illegible], Com.
[illegible], Adjt.

W. R. C.—Meets Thursday afternoon in A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
MRS. KATE L. [illegible], Pres.
Mrs. [illegible], Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.—Smethport Lodge No. [illegible] meets second, fourth and last Tuesday evenings each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block. [illegible], M. W.
[illegible], Recorder.

K. O. T. M.—Smethport Tent No. [illegible] meets every Saturday evening at [illegible] A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
[illegible], Com.
W. H. [illegible], R. K.

L. O. T. M.—[illegible] meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block, [illegible] after noon.
MRS. [illegible], Com.
Miss MYRTLE [illegible], R. K.

[illegible] P. A.—Smethport Branch No. [illegible] meets second and fourth Wednesdays of [illegible] W. C. T. U. and Backus [illegible]
JAMES [illegible], Pres.
THOMAS CLARK, Sec'y.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday afternoon at [illegible] p. m. in the M. E. Chapel.
MRS. [illegible], Pres.
Mrs. M. E. RICHMOND, Sec'y.

[illegible] Smethport Branch No. [illegible] meets [illegible]
B. L. KNAPP, Pres.
Mrs. ADDIE E. [illegible], Sec'y.

M. W. A. CAMP No. [illegible] Meets every [illegible] day evening in [illegible] Backus Block.
T. F. RICHMOND, V. C.
[illegible], Clerk.

Churches

Methodist Episcopal—[illegible] WALKER, D. D., pastor. Class Meeting Sunday morning at [illegible]. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at [illegible] p. m. Junior League at [illegible] Epworth League at [illegible] p. m. Preaching at [illegible] Prayer meeting Tuesday [illegible] Thursday [illegible]

[illegible] J. HENRY McCANDLESS, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and [illegible] p. m. All [illegible] services at [illegible] except [illegible] Sunday of each month. Sunday school at [illegible]

[illegible] Chapel, East Smethport. Rev. J. HENRY McCANDLESS, Rector. [illegible] Sunday afternoon [illegible] The Ladies [illegible] meets every Friday at [illegible]

[illegible] Church. Rev. J. W. [illegible], pastor. Mass [illegible] Services [illegible] Sunday school at [illegible] p. m. Services [illegible] alternate Sunday at Smethport and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Rev. W. BURR, [illegible] Pastor. Services every [illegible] at 10:30 a. m. [illegible] Sunday school [illegible] Meeting [illegible] after evening preaching. [illegible] Meeting Saturday [illegible]

[illegible] Church—[illegible] pastor. Services every Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Sunday school [illegible] Service Wednesday evening [illegible]

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HER LITTLE HEART

Her little heart is like an inn
Where any transient guests may stay
Who lay there the way may win
Her little heart is like an inn—
Ah, sweet! I leave most I begin
Who [illegible] would I see here's for aye!
Her little heart is like an inn
Where only transient guests may stay.
—Harper's Bazar

A MATTER OF ENVIRONMENT.

She Thought Her Suitor Was a Mere Dancing Man. After ward She Changed Her Mind.

BY W. R. ROSE.

When Roger Hendricks suggested to his only daughter that she might find it pleasant to accompany him on a journey across the continent she eagerly agreed with him. When he added that she would have to rough it for a week or more she was delighted.

"I must stop at our new Midas mines in Nevada and there'll be a wagon ride of 15 miles from the railway and no telling what rude accommodations after we get there."

"Don't say another word, daddy," she cried. "I'm just dying to get away from all these commonplace luxuries. I want a change. I'm sick of the effete east. I want to lose myself somewhere beyond the odor of factory smoke and the glare of electric lights."

"You'll be glad to welcome both," said Roger Hendricks a little grimly, "when you find yourself where there isn't the slightest hint of smoke on the distant horizon and where your electric light is an evil smelling lamp or a sputtering tallow candle."

"Trust me," laughed Grace. "You'll find my romantic views have a very practical background. And we are to visit the mines, are we?"

"Yes," replied Roger, "the new Midas. I want to look them over myself. They are the coming wonders of the mining world and I'm anxious to see just what shape they are in. By the way," and he looked at her narrowly, "an old friend of yours is our assistant superintendent at the mines."

"A friend of mine? Who?"

"Robert Conklin."

"Robert! I knew he was going away, but had no idea where. It's certainly a strange environment for the prince of the german, daddy. I want to tell you something. Robert asked me to be his wife just before he went away."

"Did he? Well there are worse young men than Robert."

"Are there, daddy? I thought they were all monotonously alike, the same clean shaven faces, the same dress suits and white ties and patent leathers and languid drawls and inane small talk. Robert was a charming fellow—of the conventional type—and he had beautiful white hands and a lovely complexion, but he was too much like all the others to please your fastidious child."

"What did you tell him, my girl?"

"When he popped? Oh, I told him bluntly that he wasn't my ideal, and I sent him away."

Roger smiled.

"And he came to me," he said, "and I sent him away still farther. But it will not embarrass you to meet him at the mines."

"Not in the least, daddy. Why should it?"

"I don't know." He laughed and turned away.

He did not tell his spoiled darling that he was Robert's sworn ally or that he was plotting at that very moment to secure what he thought was her happiness.

Three weeks later a two seated wagon drawn by a team of stout, though very tired horses mounted the last hill that intervened between the railway station and the Midas mines. In the wagon were Roger Hendricks and Grace and an extremely taciturn, though highly skilled driver, who had been sent over to meet them.

As they mounted the crest of the last long hill Roger Hendricks turned to the driver.

"Is Superintendent Ingersoll well?" he asked.

"Dunno," said the driver.

"Don't know!" echoed the capitalist. "Isn't he at the mines?"

"Nope. He's across in Californy."

"What for?"

"Health."

"I didn't know he was ill," said the capitalist. "What's his trouble?"

"Knife in ribs. Couple o' fellers from Skinner's Flat came over an started a fuss. Superintendent tried to stop em an got jabbed. Bobsy run in an floored the fellers biff! bang! an then he toted superintendent over the line to a doctor an sent me to Carson City with the fellers."

"And the mines?"

"Mines is runnin all right. Bobsy's runnin em."

"Who is Bobsy?"

"Dunno his other name. That's him comin'."

He pointed with his whip at an approaching figure.

It was the figure of a tall young man in a slouch hat, a coarse flannel shirt, rough breeches and long clay stained boots. He had a plentiful crop of hair, a face extremely sunburned where it wasn't covered by a brown curly beard and his arms exposed by his rolled up shirt sleeves were brown and sinewy.

He took off his hat to Grace and extended his hand to her father.

"By George!" cried the latter. "It's Conklin—it's Robert!" And he leaned over and vigorously shook the young man's hand. Grace gave a little gasp. Was this rough young Adonis bearded and tanned the white handed darling of the ballroom?

Then Robert quickly stepped to the wagon and reaching up swung her lightly to the ground.

"Glad to welcome you to the mines, Miss Grace," he said in an easy manner, with no trace of self consciousness. And what astonished Grace most of all was that he made no excuses for his decidedly unconventional garb.

"Hold on!" cried the capitalist as they walked toward the superintendent's cottage. "Are you Bobsy?"

"That's what the Chinese cook calls me," laughed the young man, "and I believe the rest of the camp has adopted the title. We all have our nicknames out here, you know. But this is the superintendent's cottage. Miss Grace will take my room, and you, sir, will take Mr. Ingersoll's. The Chinese servants will serve your meals here."

"And will you not join us?" asked Grace in her sweetest manner.

"I should be pleased to," he answered simply and turned away to talk with her father.

[illegible] came to supper and the only [illegible] made in his toilet were [illegible] off his slouch hat and the [illegible] [illegible] Robert was [illegible] they were tired and presently [illegible]

As the sound of his footsteps died on the gravel walk the capitalist turned to his daughter.

"Seems a little different, doesn't he?" he asked.

"Different from what, daddy?"

"Why, from the whole tiresome lot of conventional young men."

"He does," said Grace lightly.

There was a pause.

"Aren't you just a little sorry now you refused him?" chuckled the old man.

"This isn't the man I refused," said Grace softly.

The ten days of their stay passed rapidly. Thanks to the preparations made by Robert for their coming the roughness of camp life was greatly softened. He had worked like a Trojan to make them comfortable. He had actually brought water in sluice pipes from a spring in the mountain side and fitted up a rude but very serviceable bathtub in the cottage for the use of Grace. In fact she heard of his energy and industry on every hand. And she noticed too that her father leaned upon him more and more.

Once she took her parent to task a little for absorbing so much of Robert's leisure time.

"The boy is full of business," said her father shortly. "He's carrying a big load here and there's no shifting it till Ingersoll comes back. I've been doing what I can to lighten it a little."

Whenever she saw Robert he was in his rough and ready mining garb—stalwart, sunburnt, sinewy. He never alluded to his clothes and Grace came to believe that he never thought of them. He was always at ease in her presence and yet, strange to say, paid her no compliments, a fact which seemed all the more remarkable when she glanced in her little mirror and saw the pleasing effects of the pure mountain air and the simple, wholesome diet.

She couldn't understand it.

Had he—had he ceased to care for her? and she whispered this confusion with a sinking heart. Had she, like the ignorant Indian, thrown away her pearl? Had this splendid unconventional fellow quite outworn her earlier fascinations? It sadly looked like it.

Then came the day of their departure, and still Robert hadn't spoken. [illegible] in the early morning he said to her:

"Shall we take a farewell look together at the happy valley?"

So they walked up the hillside path a short distance to a wooded plateau that overlooked the valley and its fountain, stream for many miles. Robert had made a little seat just within the thicket and they sat down. For a moment both were silent. Then Robert spoke.

"[illegible]," he quietly said. "[illegible]"

Grace looked up with a start. There was a masterful air about him that [illegible] her tongue. She could only [illegible] and wonder.

"Time is slipping by," said Robert as he consulted his watch. "I must seize the first opportunity to speak to your father."

Grace tried to say the cutting things that surged in her mind. But when she caught Robert's eye looking down upon her with a tenderness of expression that [illegible] belied the [illegible] of his speech she gave a little gasp and incontinently surrendered.

Fifteen minutes later Robert and the capitalist clasped hands warmly.

"All right, old fellow?" queried the latter with a broad smile.

"Yes, sir," replied Robert. "It worked just as you were sure it would. But it has been a hard part to play."

"But you played to win. It was the old clothes and the brusque manner and above all the environment that served to clinch the affection for you. I'm sure my little girl has loved you for a long time, my boy."

He took Robert's arm affectionately and walked with him to the company's office. Grace, watching at the cottage window and quite unconscious of the plot that had brought her happiness, knew that all was well.

"I'm [illegible] just as soon as Mr. Ingersoll returns," said Robert when he came [illegible]. "[illegible] and then I can enjoy the luxury of a change of wardrobe." He watched her smilingly as he spoke.

She smiled softly.

"I [illegible] to love you, dear," she murmured, "in that garb. Bring it with us, I beg of you."

"It shall be as you wish," he laughed. "And my fine duds, Robert?"

"Yes, dear."

"They mustn't be any [illegible]."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When Jay Gould Wrestled.

John Burroughs the writer was in his boyhood days a schoolmate of Jay Gould. To Theodore Dreiser, who tells the story in The New Voice, Mr. Burroughs gave this anecdote of Gould:

"He was shrewd, but not a bad fellow at all. I remember that once we had a wrestling match. As we were about even in strength we agreed to abide by certain rules, taking what we called holts in the beginning and not breaking them until one or the other was thrown. I kept to this. We began wrestling, but when Jay realized that he was in danger of losing he broke holts and threw me. When I saw that he had broken his agreement he merely laughed and said, 'I threw you, didn't I?' That irritated me and I kept arguing the original point, but he only laughed the more and reviewed my taunts with the same ease. He had won and it pleased him. I have often wondered how he could find any satisfaction in it."

Queer Story of a Grave.

A curious barren mound is to be seen in Montgomery churchyard. Whatever the cause there is plainly to be seen a strip of sterility in the form of a cross among a mass of verdure. With the mound a melancholy legend is connected. It is called Robert's Grave and the story is that beneath this barren hillock is the remains of an innocent man who was hanged on mistaken evidence. It is said that while the man stood on the gallows with the rope round his neck he solemnly declared as a proof of his innocence that grass should never grow on his grave. And even so it was and is. Any one who attempts to frustrate the fulfillment of this prophecy by sowing grass on this spot pays the penalty with his life. Instances are given of individuals who have been rash enough to do so and have met their doom soon afterward.—Cardiff Western Mail.

For Hoarseness.

Geo. Ingerson of Hatton, Ind., says he had not spoken above a whisper for months, and one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar restored his voice. It is used very largely by speakers and singers. [illegible] Hoggarth & Co.

HOPE ON.

Though black and angry clouds may rise
To hide the blue of summer skies
From strained and weary waiting eyes
The sun will shine when clouds are gone,
And when God's hand dispels the gloom
The birds will sing, the flowers bloom—
Cheer up, faint heart, hope on!

Though steep the way and dark the night,
With ne'er a friendly ray of light
And dim and feeble be the sight
Still happiness waits in the dawn
[illegible] just beyond the darkness lies
Love's sweet, sunlighted paradise—
Be brave, poor heart, hope on!

For every heartache, every tear
For every patient struggling year
For every sacrifice sincere
When heaven's mystic veil is drawn,
A rich reward there is awaiting
With sun with happiness crowned!
Hope on, dear heart, hope on!
—[illegible]

The Parson's Salary.

The Church Was Too Poor to Pay It, and He Went Without It.

The Rev. John Sopor tried hard to do his duty when he became pastor of a church at Windport, down on Long Island. It was his first charge, and he soon began to think that, when he was called to the ministry, either the wrong John Sopor answered the telephone or the message was a fake one. One of the first things he found out was that the church was in debt and willing to become more so. For a month or two he got the whole of his miserably small salary. Then he got only part of it and finally he found it necessary to speak about the condition of things.

Deacon Sifter was the chief man in the church. He had the reputation of being well to do. He was the principal storekeeper in the village and lived away from his business in an old fashioned dwelling facing on the main street. His daughter Rachel was a very charming girl of 19 or 20. All the young men around were anxious for her acquaintance. But Rachel had received a good education and was moreover sincerely pious and had no taste for the boorish manners, uncouth speech and careless habits of most of the young men around. The new pastor was a very different man from the natives in all respects. He was tall, strong and erect, with a manly face and gentle methods. He was well informed and knew how to talk and didn't assume an air of superiority as some young pastors do. I think that it is best to say at once that he fell in love with Rachel and that she was willing and glad. Neither is it necessary to say that he visited the deacon's house oftener than any other in Windport.

I have said that the pastor's salary was miserably small. So when it came in regularly it was barely enough to pay his living expenses. When it ceased to come in he was taken aback. So he went to the deacon and had a long talk with him and the deacon said he would see about it.

"I hope you will as speedily as possible," said the pastor, "for you see I am a poor man and possess no other income."

The deacon and his wife after this laid their heads together. They had noticed the pastor's liking for Rachel and felt rather flattered, taking it for granted that a young man who had spent years at college, always dressed well and had accepted the charge of so poor a church must have a good income apart from his profession. The result was that husband and wife agreed that the pastor's visits must be discouraged, as they expected their daughter to marry a man of means and not a pauper, no matter how good he might be. Of course it devolved on Mrs. Sifter to let the pastor understand in an offhand way the views of herself and her husband as to their expectations about Rachel.

So when the pastor called soon afterward and was having a pleasant conversation with Rachel in the parlor her mother bustled in and greeted Mr. Sopor with much fervor. She sat down and talked about the weather and the crops and the Sunday school and the hard times. Then she suddenly remembered that she wanted something from the store and supposed that Rachel wouldn't mind fetching it. Rachel at once rose, excused herself and departed on her mission.

"See how readily she goes," said her mother. "She's a real good girl, and I'm so thankful that, in spite of her fine education, she is always ready to help me. You see some people thought we was spiling her when we sent her to college, but she was our only one and we were anxious that she should be a fit wife for a good man no matter how high up he might be. We've seen a many nice girls make up with young men and marry them, though they hadn't more than $10 or $12 a week, and in most cases when anything out of the way happened they had to fall back on their parents for help. Of course we've got a little something laid by, but don't intend our daughter to depend on that when she gets married. Better stay single and bide at home than do that."

There was only one interpretation which Mr. Sopor could find for this speech, including the $10 or $12 a week allusion, and that was that the deacon and his wife had seen his liking for Rachel and wanted it understood that they would strenuously object to him as a son in law.

A few days later in the evening a church meeting was held and the pastor spoke very plainly about his salary and the failure of the members to attend the services and subscribe. He was always a plain speaker. In the pulpit he used simple language and homely illustrations and never talked politics or lectured on novels, but kept close to his text.

"I won't be in debt for the food I eat," he said, "and so you must either pay me the salary agreed on or release me and let me go elsewhere."

"You see, pastor," said one of the deacons, "we thought ye'd ha' gathered in some o' the worldly minded people around, but ye don't seem to take. I see the young uns come along and listen for a minute at the church door and then go. Now if ye'd had a rousin way with ye and made things hot they'd ha' come right in and might ha' bin converted."

"I am quite aware of my imperfections," Mr. Sopor said, "and am ready to remove them and myself out of your sight and hearing, but I want it understood that you have covenanted with me to pay me so much a month and you haven't done it, and I must either live on credit or starve."

"I've lived on credit and traded on credit," said Deacon Sifter, "and nobody thinks the worse of me, but then I never was a confessed pauper."

"You are at liberty to live on credit again," Mr. Sopor said, "but as a Christian [illegible] I would [illegible]

[illegible] der the pastor was anxious about his salary. He received a letter informing him that an uncle had died leaving him an estate of over $250,000. Just as it was growing dark he started for the deacon's store, intending to smooth things over about the salary. The deacon, however, had gone home to supper and Mr. Sopor directed his steps toward his dwelling. He found the door ajar and was about to knock with his knuckles on the panel when the door opened and a small parcel was thrust into his hand and he heard the stern voice of the deacon's wife:

"There! Take that and be off with you. And don't you come loafing around here again!"

The door was banged in his face. He stood dumfounded. Then he turned away with a sigh and went toward his boarding house, still holding the parcel. When he reached his apartments he struck a match and lighted his lamp. Then he looked down at the parcel which he had laid on the table. It was covered with a piece of brown paper. He took it up, felt the weight of it and wondered what it could be. He had once lent a lamp to Rachel for [illegible], but it didn't feel like that. So he [illegible] the wrapper and found within two slices of stale bread with a slice of cold meat between them.

His lip curled. This was indeed a wicked and [illegible] insult. [illegible]

Next morning after the preaching Mr. Sopor [illegible] the congregation that he was going to leave.

"You owe me four or five months' salary, but I'll make a present of it to the church," he said. "I am sorry I've had to complain of poverty. [illegible] contributed. Still I am grateful that at least one in my own [illegible] showed a disposition to help me. I went to the door of one of the members the other night and the lady of the house kindly thrust this parcel into my hand."

He held up the parcel, opened it and exhibited the two slices of bread and the slice of meat. There was consternation all around, but most of all in Deacon Sifter's pew as the pastor held up the sandwich and turned it in different directions so that all might see it. Then he pronounced the benediction.

I am not informed what the congregation said or thought. I only know that while the people in the village were at dinner [illegible] Sifter went round to the pastor and [illegible] him away to the Sifter dwelling. Mrs. Sifter had recovered sufficiently from hysterics to tell between sobs and spasms. This was the explanation she gave:

Just at dusk a tramp came to the house and asked for something to eat. Mrs. Sifter put up a big substantial sandwich and handed it out at the door to the tramp, as she supposed. [illegible] she saw only the outline of a man. She accompanied the gift with the admonition already recorded. Afterward she was sorry she had given the tramp anything, for she found that her husband's overcoat was gone, and was sure that while she was getting the sandwich the tramp had slipped through the unclosed door and stolen the garment.

So it turned out that just after the tramp had absconded with the coat the pastor came up to the door, and hence this story.

Mr. Sopor didn't leave the church and he did marry Rachel, and I am going down next week, if all be well, to see the baby.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Mirrors in Show Windows.

Effective results in show windows are often produced by the aid of mirrors doubling the exhibit or even seeming indefinitely to extend it. A curious illustration of the effectiveness of mirrors in such use was shown in a window of a big store. Ranged in companies and battalions, following one another upon a soft white strip of glass raised above the floor of the window and extending along close to the window in front and along the entire width of it, was a long column of toy soldiers marching or seeming to march, the figures being all in marching attitude. At the side of the window was a mirror standing vertically but running back from the front at an angle slightly. As seen from the sidewalk and at a little distance from the window the reflection in the mirror of the marching column of soldiers had the appearance of a continuation of the column turning at the mirror at a slight angle from the course of its march and then going off very long past the back and out of sight at which the mirror was set.—New York Sun.

The Moon's Atmosphere.

The recent conclusions of the French scientists MM. Loewy and Puiseux, as to the possible presence of some gaseous envelope on the moon's surface, are of very general interest. After giving reasons for concluding that the formidable volcanic eruptions of which the moon has been the theater belong to a recent time in the history of our satellite, they point out that these eruptions must have set at liberty great quantities of gas or vapors, while the diffusion of cinders on the lunar surface to great distances infers a gaseous envelope of a certain density.

Has the time, they ask, which has elapsed since the great eruptions sufficed to bring about the total disappearance of this gaseous envelope? Considering that the already solidified lunar surface could only have absorbed the gases slowly and with difficulty, they conclude that from their examination of the lunar surface there are serious grounds for believing that there exists at the present time a residue of atmosphere, of which the detection, surrounded as it is with great difficulties, may yet be realized.

Surprised the Congregation.

Two little folks went to church alone. It was only around the corner from their home and their mamma knew they would be safe. During the long sermon they got tired and the older one, supposing that the school rule held good in church, held his sister up in front of the pulpit and said, "Please, may we go home?" Much surprised, the clergyman gazed at them over his spectacles. Then he understood and said, "Certainly, my children." And the two toddled out while the congregation smiled.—Weekly Bouquet.

True.

Lecturer—And what man is most apt to reach that elevation whence the earth may be viewed as one vast plain?

Voice (in the audience)—The one that works in a powder mill.—Life.

The Best Salve in the World

Is Banner Salve. It is made from a prescription of a world wide known skin specialist and is positively the most healing salve for piles, burns, scalds, ulcers, running sores and all skin diseases. [illegible] Hoggarth & Co.

[illegible] beware of counterfeits. [illegible] Hoggarth & Co.

Love at Long Range

Charles O'Meara was an operator in New York on one side of a quadruplexed wire running to Chicago. The operator on the corresponding side in Chicago was Miss Amy Davidson. Both were expert and the manner in which they kept their message hooks clear excited the admiration of the chiefs in their respective offices. O'Meara was a handsome and intelligent young Irishman with jet black hair and mustache and great soulful blue eyes, one of the kind of men who seem almost unconsciously to possess the power of fascination over women.

After having worked the wire together a few months O'Meara and Miss Davidson became well acquainted, although of course neither had ever seen the other. They had abundant opportunities for conversation in the early morning before the rush of business for the day began and in the late afternoon when the rush was over.

There is a sort of telepathy in telegraphy, as all telegraphers admit, and there certainly was in this case. Long before any word of love had passed over the wire between them each had become conscious of a tender regard for the other. O'Meara could recognize in an instant the touch of a strange hand on the key in Chicago, and Miss Davidson was quick to recognize the change when any other than O'Meara's hand manipulated the transmitter in New York. There is as much that is distinctly characteristic in the manner in which telegraphers form the dots and dashes as there is in the manifold forms of chirography.

One morning Amy complained of feeling ill. "I am afraid," she said, "that I will have to give up and go home. I would do so early if I could afford it this time. My hands tremble dreadfully. Dear me. What would my mother and sister do if I should become really sick? They have nobody to take care of them but me."

There was [illegible] in the dots and dashes which plainly indicated to O'Meara that the girl a thousand miles away was suffering physically and mentally, [illegible] against the [illegible] continuing the sounder. [illegible]

"Try to stick it out today, dear. We will take it easy and perhaps you will feel better by tomorrow. At any rate I will help you."

It was the first time he had used any term of endearment in their intercourse and she was much affected. But she brightened up a little and managed to struggle through the day's work.

Next morning O'Meara found a strange operator at the Chicago end of the wire, and when he inquired for Miss Davidson he was told that she was very ill. The poor fellow realized now, if he never had before, that he was deeply in love with a woman he had never seen. He became so fretful and irritable as to excite comment among the others in the office.

"What on earth is the matter with O'Meara?" asked one of the operators on the opposite side of the 'quad' of the man who sat at the next instrument.

"I guess he's in love with that Chicago girl who's sick," was the reply.

One morning the answer made by the Chicago operator to O'Meara's inquiry as to Miss Davidson's condition contained but one word: "Dead."

O'Meara [illegible] fallen in his desk. When one of the chief operators [illegible] he found the young man's face flushed and his eyes bloodshot. O'Meara was sent home, where he remained for seven weeks suffering from a severe attack of brain fever. When at last he returned to the office he was thin and pale and walked with feeble steps. [illegible] at the old [illegible] quadruplex.

"It would be better if I gave you another wire," said the chief kindly. [illegible] O'Meara said. "I don't think I care to work with Chicago any more."

There was a twinkle in the eye of the chief as he said:

"You would find some fine work on that Chicago wire."

"Perhaps so," O'Meara replied sadly, "but I had a fine operator to work with."

"Well," said the chief, "that's a fine operator there yet—the same one, I believe, that was there before."

"That cannot be, for she is dead."

This with a great sob.

"I think you had better return to the old wire for the present at least," the chief said. "Then if you are not satisfied I will transfer you to some other circuit."

O'Meara walked slowly over to his old place, relieving the man who was at the moment receiving some message from Chicago. As he [illegible] the instrument an unmistakable change came into his face and [illegible] familiar sound his heart almost stopped beating, [illegible] overwhelming wave surged over him. He listened [illegible] until at the beginning of another message came the signal of the sending operator: "A D."

[illegible] he almost shouted, "[illegible] A D?"

"Amy Davidson, of course," was [illegible] reply.

"Don't trifle with me," O'Meara cried. "Amy Davidson is dead!"

"Nothing of the kind," [illegible] "It was only a rumor that [illegible] accepted as a fact. She has been back at work for two weeks or more. From the manner in which she has inquired about you every day I should imagine that she takes an interest in you."

When he sat down before the instrument his hand trembled so that he could scarcely form the dots and dashes to ask:

"Is that really you, Amy?" He gave his own signal, "O M."

"Yes, Charlie, and I'm so glad you are well again." Her reply was as fluttering as his question had been tremulous.

Some of the operators in the New York office wondered at seeing a young man sitting at an instrument with tears of joy streaming down his face, while in the Chicago office there was surprise because a girl was crying and smiling at the same time.

When he recovered his equanimity O'Meara said:

"They told me you were dead and I believed it. The shock nearly killed me."

"It was merely a rumor, I'm happy to say, but when I came back to work I was greatly depressed at hearing you were so ill. Now we will both be well and happy again."

"I will never be thoroughly happy, my darling," O'Meara replied, "until you are my wife. I'm coming out there soon to claim you. May I?"

"Dear me! How can you wish to marry a girl whom you have never seen?"

"That's all right," O'Meara said. "I'm willing to risk it if you are. I've [illegible] long time [illegible] I came for you."

"[illegible] that when you [illegible] terrible disappointment [illegible] and freckles [illegible] terrible bump on [illegible] stand all that?"

"[illegible]," O'Meara. "If you [illegible] a hundred ones."

[illegible] this pleasantry, [illegible] Miss Davidson seriously agreed [illegible]. After many [illegible] over the wire it was [illegible] New Year's day, and O'Meara [illegible] point. Pitts[illegible] was finally selected where they [illegible] course was [illegible] hope that the consummation [illegible] courtship could [illegible] thus avoiding [illegible] embarrassment [illegible] fellow operators.

[illegible] which they made [illegible] through the [illegible] where there were [illegible] instruments. An operator standing beside the repeaters one day overheard the final arrangements, [illegible] each gave the other [illegible] identification at [illegible] about it to the [illegible] who thereupon determined [illegible] occasion of the [illegible] committee was [illegible] meeting of the [illegible] for a reception.

[illegible] Pittsburg a day [illegible] Miss Davidson as had been [illegible] was at the station on [illegible] train pulled [illegible] heart was beating [illegible] the alighting [illegible] was the prearranged [illegible] was being watched by [illegible]

[illegible] that he was [illegible] haired [illegible] young woman [illegible] of a Pullman car [illegible] shadow of a [illegible] with trunks [illegible] young woman [illegible] stepped forward [illegible] O'Meara on the shoulder.

"How [illegible]," she said.

"Are [illegible]," he cried, grasping [illegible] hands in both [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] was now [illegible] committee [illegible] arranged [illegible] Pitts[illegible] O'Meara [illegible] himself in the way [illegible]

A Genius

"When we [illegible] the head of the firm [illegible] of the [illegible] We [illegible] the [illegible] say the [illegible]

[illegible] was seen going [illegible] whatever [illegible] at least [illegible] even [illegible] that we [illegible] the [illegible] have taken the liberty of notifying the [illegible] private detective [illegible]

[illegible] detective [illegible] appear [illegible] villain.

[illegible] the detectives [illegible] to getting [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to pay [illegible] service.

[illegible]

"Then [illegible] pleasantly [illegible] that [illegible] work for me. [illegible] $ [illegible] He was the kind of [illegible] looking for.—Detroit Free Press.

HE ATE ANOTHER DINNER

And Even at That He Didn't Get His Money's Worth.

"Speaking of the [illegible] getting even," said the room clerk of a [illegible] thing that happened last season when I was working at Chicago. A man from South Bend [illegible] put up at the hotel on the American plan [illegible] with a friend [illegible] to pay his bill the evening [illegible] found he had been [illegible] immediately [illegible] The clerk tried to explain that the American plan was based on [illegible] He [illegible] from South Bend couldn't get it through his head. He paid the bill and [illegible] asked when the [illegible]

"'[illegible] at the [illegible] lasts till 9 p. m.'

"'Then, by jingo,' he [illegible] 'I'll just go up and tackle it. I've eaten one dinner already, but [illegible] going to get my money's worth out of this [illegible] if I bust.'

"He rushed into the dining room, grabbed a bill of fare and ordered everything he could think of [illegible] to get even for that charge. It was a sumptuous repast and what he couldn't eat he messed up so it would be of no use to anybody else. When he finally got through [illegible] $4.50.

"What [illegible] surprise.

"'Your dinner [illegible]' waiter.

"'But [illegible] my bill [illegible] on [illegible]'

"'[illegible] other dinner [illegible]' waiter. 'This is the European plan cafe.'

"[illegible] paid the bill [illegible] and walked out. When [illegible] his profanity [illegible] said things that shocked [illegible] the cab drivers."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Across the Division Fence.

First Lady—[illegible] in a minute, only I want to [illegible] back [illegible] yet.

Second Lady—[illegible] couldn't [illegible] clean [illegible]

The first call was sent in about three minutes later.—Indianapolis Journal.

[illegible]

[illegible] of Agnew, Mich., says: [illegible] Hoggarth & Co.

[illegible] Kodol Dyspepsia Cure [illegible] digests what you eat. Cures indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn and all forms of dyspepsia. J. K. Hoggarth & Co.

McKean County Miner

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BERT OLSON,
Editor and Prop'r.

SMETHPORT, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1899

McKINLEY and Roosevelt would make a grand run in 1900.

SENATOR-ELECT HAYWARD of Nebraska died last Tuesday morning at Omaha. Ex Senator Allen, Populist, will undoubtedly be appointed by the governor.

THE chances are that Aguinaldo partook of his Thanksgiving dinner on the run. He did not even have one of his wife's wardrobe barrels to use as a table.

SECRETARY OF STATE PATRIE, Republican, of Idaho, who strayed away with the Silverites in 1896, has thrown up the sponge and is seeking admission to the sound money ranks again. He is now singing, "while the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return."

IT seems that no Republican in Pennsylvania dare delare himself in favor of honest elections without being assailed by the Quay organs as an enemy of Mr. Quay. Perhaps there is nothing strange in this, since the machine has built up the system of election frauds.—Philadelphia Press.

EIGHT hundred Filipinos lay down their arms to 80 Americans under command of Lieut. Monroe. This announcement shows how completely the spirit of Aguinaldo's rebellion is broken.—Bradford Era.

The "Monroe doctrine" probably had something to do with this sudden meekness on the part of Aguinaldo's followers.

LAST Monday Joseph Wetsell, a professional repeater, was sentenced by Judge Willbank of quarter sessions court No. 2, in Philadelphia, to three years' imprisonment and a fine of $300. When the man was arrested last election day he acknowledged having voted 31 times and received one dollar for each vote cast.

THE Philadelphia Record has made a searching investigation in that city and has made the startling discovery that out of 1,008 voting precincts there are 886 precincts where, if the dominant party desired, they could elect both inspectors of election. It is high time that our legislature passed a ballot and registration law that would prevent such transactions.

SEVEN years ago Ellery P. Ingham, who at that time was United States district attorney, prosecuted Henry S. Cochran, who for over 40 years had been employed in the mint at Philadelphia, for stealing $113,000 in gold bullion from the mint. Mr. Jas. M. Beck, at the present time United States district attorney, was counsel for Mr. Cochran, who, by the advice of Mr. Beck, pleaded guilty and was sent to Cherry Hill for seven years and three months. His term is almost ended and he will soon step out a free man, while Mr. Ingham has recently been sentenced to two and a half years in the same prison, through the efforts of Mr. Beck.

ON this and the fourth page will be found the President's message, which is one of the ablest state papers that has gone to congress in many years. His touching remarks on the death of Vice President Hobart are couched in such language as is rarely found in any public document. All questions that will naturally come before congress are handled in a clear and concise manner. The Philippine question is one of the most important issues at hand. This he presents in a manner that demonstrates that he has given it much thought and careful study, and his idea of establishing local governments, at first in different sections, ere a general government is attempted is most commendable. The message is well worthy of careful perusal. The nation is to be congratulated over having so able a man at the helm of the ship of state.

THERE will be some fine sparring between the leaders of both dominant parties in the house of congress during the present session. Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and the financial question, as well as trusts, will engage the attention of congress. In importance it will rank next to the 37th, 38th and 39th sessions, which covered the years beginning and ending the civil war when the life of the nation was at stake. The student of history will find it interesting to read up on the three sessions above mentioned while he keeps a close watch upon the proceedings of congress this winter. The civil war brought forth intellectual giants, such as Lincoln, Stevens, Chase, Blaine and many others, and one other whose name is scarcely known to the average reader, namely Congressman Spaulding of western New York, who was the father of the greenback, which tided the nation over pressing difficulties and saved it from financial ruin at the most trying period in its history. The United States at that time was unable to borrow a cent in the money markets of European countries, while these nations were falling over each other, figuratively speaking, to loan money to aid the south to perpetuate slavery. The United States had neither silver nor gold, business men were compelled to issue shin plasters to keep trade moving when Mr. Spaulding devised the greenback system. Brave men in countless numbers were willing to present their bodies as living sacrifices to preserve the Union, but their most heroic efforts would have failed if means had not been provided to clothe and feed them. Mr. Spaulding's plan brought relief. His resting place deserves a monument second only to those that stand over the remains of Washington and Lincoln. There are important questions that will be brought before the present congress. May the nation be as fortunate at this date as it was from '61 to '65 in finding men especially fitted to grapple with the issues, and ride the nation safely over the present difficulties.

[illegible]

During the past three months all of the great planets have been grouped together on one side of the heavens, in consultation as it were, laying plans for the great meteorological new century schedule that will go into effect at the commencement of the coming new century, January 1st, 1900; and we have reasons to believe that it will contain many new and destructive storm combinations; frightful appearing electrical displays; sudden and severe earth tremblings; strange and startling heavenly phenomena; wrathful and wreckful water wavings, and unprecedented meteorological convulsions. The great planetary convention now in session will close just after the great final act, which will take place on the 16th inst., when Neptune, Earth, Saturn, Sun and Moon will form into one line, and watch the deep shadows enshroud the Moon in darkness. This same scene occurred some five thousand years ago and will not occur again in seven thousand years. Whether this great planetary conjunction and moon eclipse will cause earthquakes and kindred phenomena, or peaceful and quiet conditions of the earth and the atmosphere remains to be seen.

AMERICA, AROUSE!

December starts in on a "High Flood" day and the whole month will be ruled by the "High Flood" vital forces, in America. This situation will afford a great opportunity for all business men in America to make business hum; but in order to do this they must have an unbounded amount of cultivated confidence in each other; for the first aspect of the moon forms will be a parallel to Saturn. This is unpleasant and unfortunate and will cause the general health of the people to fall below the average; cereal markets to fluctuate; speculation to be dull; and everyone to lack confidence. From the 4th to the 16th will be the best time to start new enterprises; and as Christmas falls upon a "Low Ebb" day in a sign far removed from the influence of Jupiter, our financial planet, we advise all business men to throw out their inducements so as to bring in the bulk of their Christmas trade on or before Saturday, the 23d inst. A merry Christmas to all.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

Judging from the numerous flattering testimonials that we received last year endorsing our "Valuable Information" department, in our forecasts, it was greatly appreciated; and we again give the best days to kill pork, beef, fowls etc., for the holiday trade. The best days will be the 1st, 2d, 18th, 19th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. Killed at any time between the 20th and 27th the meat will be soft, strong and unwholesome. The 18th and 19th will be two good strong days to kill for Christmas purposes, and the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th for New Year. Beware of Saturday, the 16th, as the planetary conjunctions and moon eclipse on that day will make it very unfortunate for both man and beast. The strongest and best days for surgical operations will be the 1st, 9th, 11th, 19th and 28th. Avoid operations on any of the "Low Ebb" days, as marked upon our Storm and Sign Calendar. The best days for fishing or hunting will be the 2d, 7th, 9th, 14th, 18th, 20th, 28th and 30th. Fish or game killed at any time between the 20th and 27th will not be good for man to eat.

THE STORMS AND SIGNS.

Our prediction, "that the great planets all being on the side of the heavens during the three last months of the nineteenth century would cause the magnetic and electric junctions to form over the ocean where they would ground without much atmosphere agitation," proved true. And that was the reason why we warned our readers last month and again warn them this month "to watch out for a great storm of stupendous dimentions that is liable to jump up out of the ocean, in the near future, and sweep down upon us with unprecedented fury." An east wind or clouds running up from the southeast, will be the warning signal. The regular storm periods this month will be due between the 4th and 8th, the 11th and 14th, the 16th and 20th, the 22d and 25th and the 27th and 31st. The last storm period may extend far south and do much damage. After the great planetary conjunctions have passed, on the 16th inst. unprecedented reactionary storm periods will surprise us all, especially during the months of January, February and March. Great floods and blizzards will be almost sure to follow after these conjunctions, for at least three months. Watch the moon eclipse on the 16th inst.

PROF. C. COLES,
Editor Storms and Signs.
Kingston, Pa.

A SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

Twenty-five Years Constant Use Without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by L. K. Hogarth & Co.

Notice to Wheelmen.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 25 cent bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment, if it fails to cure bumps, bruises, scratches, chafes, cuts, strains, blisters, sore muscles, sunburn, chapped hands or face, pimples, frekles or any other ailments requiring an external application. Lady riders are especially pleased with Arnica and Oil Liniment, it is so clean and nice to use. Twenty-five cents a bottle; one three times as large for 50 cents.

L. K. HOGARTH & CO.
H. C. WELLS.

As a cure for rheumatism Chamberlain's Pain Balm is gaining a wide reputation. D. B. Johnston of Richmond, Ind., has been troubled with that ailment since 1862. In speaking of it he says: "I never found anything that would relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts like magic with me. My foot was swollen and paining me very much, but one good application of Pain Balm relieved me." For sale by L. K. Hogarth & Co.

Dr. Burg Chadwick wishes to call your attention to his fine line of pictures, toilet articles, the finest perfumes in the market, combs and brushes, tobaccos and cigars and everything of first quality in the drug line. Varied to suit the most fastidious. Call early and avoid the rush.

It takes but a minute to overcome tickling in the throat and to stop a cough by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. This remedy quickly cures all forms of throat and lung troubles. Harmless and pleasant to take. It prevents consumption. A famous specific for grippe and its after effects. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

For Sale.

The Sprague brick building at corner of Main and Fulton streets. Inquire of W. D. Guitin or write Mrs. Emma J. Sprague, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. R. Churchill, Berlin, Vt., says: "Our baby was covered with running sores. De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cured her." A specific for piles and skin diseases. Beware of worthless counterfeits. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

L. K. Hogarth & Co. have about 50 beautiful gold fish for sale. They are beauts and no mistake. Come early and secure first choice. tf

De Witt's Little Early Risers purify the blood clean the liver, invigorate the system. Famous little pills for constipation and liver troubles. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

LIGHT UP—but go to Holmes & Gilfillan's for your lights, mantles and globes. Best and cheapest.

The Miner and Tribune $1.25.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of Nov. 21 last. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose and noble virtues remain with us as a priceless legacy and example.

The fifty-sixth congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home, and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceeded by more than a billion dollars our imports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 per cent. less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 per cent. more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population, as well as to contribute to those of the peoples of other nations.

Exports of agricultural products were $784,776,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value $339,592,146, being larger than any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our manufactories sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, including $11,798,314.14, part payment of the Central Pacific railroad indebtedness, aggregated $610,982,004.35. Customs receipts were $206,128,481.75, and those from internal revenue $273,437,161.51.

For the fiscal year the expenditures were $700,093,564.02, leaving a deficit of $89,111,559.67.

The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $640,958,112, and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will aggregate $600,958,112, leaving a surplus of $40,000,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the internal revenue receipts were increased about $100,000,000.

Treasury's Strength Gratifying.

The present gratifying strength of the treasury is shown by the fact that on Dec. 1, 1899, the available cash balance was $278,004,837.72, of which $239,744,905.36 was in gold coin and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

The strong position of the treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the secretary of the treasury to take action under the provisions of section 3694, revised statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by $13,413,389.91, and as mentioned above, the secretary of the treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately $40,000,000 at the end of the year. Under such conditions it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking fund law, which for eight years has not been done because of deficiencies in the revenues. The treasury department therefore offered to purchase during November $25,000,000 of the 5 per cent. loan of 1904, or the 4 per cent. funded loan of 1907, at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was $18,408,600. The premium paid by the government on such purchases was $2,263,521 and the net saving in interest was about $2,885,000. The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the government to continue the offer to purchase bonds to and including the 23rd day of December, instant, unless the remainder of the $25,000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption.

Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant—a larger employment for labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products, cotton, corn and wheat calls for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially noticeable at the crop-harvesting and crop-moving period.

In its earlier history the national banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it imperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which government bonds command in the market, or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be the influences which impair its public utility.

The attention of congress is respectfully invited to this important matter with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the national banking act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of $25,000.

Secretary of Treasury to Sell Bonds.

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard, and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts," the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to those ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis. We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the government. We are doing these things with the means at hand. Happily at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. Those now authorized have the virtue neither of directness nor economy. We have already eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficient revenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the secretary of the treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly declared policy of the United States.

In this connection I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

Value of American Merchant Marine.

The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of the congress. Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with the rank among the nations of the earth.

The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our ship yards, and the promises of continual prosperity in ship building are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequaled in our records or those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world.

Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our exports and imports than during any former year in all our history, and the measure of our dependence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifested to our people. Without any choice of our own, but from necessity, the departments of the government charged with military and naval operations in the East and West Indies had to obtain from foreign flags merchant vessels essential for those operations.

The other great nations have not hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defense and as one of the surest and speediest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. Like vigilance and effort on our part can not fail to improve our situation, which is regarded with humiliation at home and with surprise abroad. Even the seeming sacrifices, which at the beginning may be involved, will be offset later by more than equivalent gains.

The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be achieved. The reestablishment of our merchant marine involves in a large measure our continued industrial progress and the extension of our commercial triumphs. I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and upbuild our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture, which, with the increase of our navy, means more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world.

Trusts Stifle Trade Competition.

Combinations of capital, organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production, and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the congress.

The industrial commission, created by the act of the congress of June 18, 1898, has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed their investigation of this subject, and the conclusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undertimed. The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety or cause and extent of the injuries to the public, which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments, which previously to the formation of the combination were carried on separately.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organization. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts it should be done without delay. Whatever power the congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

Ex-President Harrison Quoted.

President Harrison in his annual message of Dec. 3, 1889, says:

"Earnest attention should be given by congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called 'trusts' is matter of federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation."

An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by congress on the 2nd of July, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehensive and stringent. It declares every contract or combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in the restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, to be unlawful. It denominates as a criminal every person who makes any such contract or engages in any such combination or conspiracy, and provides a punishment by fine or imprisonment. It invests the several circuit courts of the United States with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the act, and makes it the duty of the several United States district attorneys, under the direction of the attorney general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. It further confers upon any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by the act the power to sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States without respect to the amount in controversy, and to recover three-fold the damages by him sustained and the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees. It will be perceived that the act is aimed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of inter-state or international commerce.

The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the federal courts, and notable efforts in the restraint of interstate commerce, such as the trans-Missouri Freight association and the Joint Traffic association, have been successfully opposed and suppressed.

It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations may be obtained and that means may be found for the congress within the limitations of its constitutional power to so supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judicious action.

Nicaragua Canal Franchise Forfeited.

The contract of the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua was declared forfeited by the Nicaraguan government on the 10th of October, on the ground of non-fulfillment within the 10 years' term stipulated in the contract. The Maritime Canal company has lodged a protest against this action, alleging rights in the premises

(Continued on last page.)

My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Sometime ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping some one similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited.—Thomas C. Bower, Glencoe, O. For sale by L. K. Hogarth & Co.

DO YOU KNOW that Holmes & Gilfillan have the lumber, hardware, paint and EVERYTHING to build a house.

The finest of room moulding 50 varieties to select from. Call on L. Koenig Water street.

Blankets and Robes.

The season for Blankets and Robes is here and at this store you can always find

Just What You Want.

Full line of Trunks, Telescopes, Suit Cases, Travelling Bags, etc., at popular prices.
Harness—All the latest styles in single or double, light and heavy harness.

Chas. Lemmler,
Smethport, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM [illegible]

SMALL AND BIG BOYS

Reefers and Overcoats. Man Styles at Dependable Prices.

Men's Overcoats.

Stylish Top Coats of Handsome Grey Friezes and Coverts, $10 to $20. Other good kinds from $5 upwards. Best values obtainable anywhere.

Holiday Neckwear

Can be selected now—a splendid stock ready to pick from—50 cents to $1.50.

GREENE

Leading Modern Clothiers,
124 Main St. BRADFORD, PA.

Ratan Rockers $2 to $4.

Children's Fancy Rockers 25c, 75c & $1.75.

Old Arm Chair $1.60.

Hi back Wood Chair $4.55, usually sells at $8.

Iron & Wood Beds $4 to $8.

$8 Couches go at $4.30.

$25 Couches go at $16.50.

8 Cotton Top Xcior Mattrasses go at $2.50. All Cotton $6.09

What we have that would make nice presents:

Nice writing desks, China or bookcases—these are nice for large or small. Also 2 fine oak side boards $10.90 & $16.50—would cost $5 more to-day at any factory. Children's dressers & extention table; doll carriages & toy furniture; an endless amt ov 5 & 10c toys; toy tea sets 5c to $1.50 set; toy beds & couches; toy banks, trains, dolls, whistles & drums; cups & saucers 7c to $1 each; salad & nut dishes, fruit & bonbon dishes, rosebowls & vases, fancy bisk dishes, figures &c.

The most beautiful $20 set of blue & gold. 100 piece set dishes go at $14.90, such as your grandmothers used to nav. Also 4 other nice 100 piece set. Cut glass knife rests.

You will not find another such an assortment ov fancy dishes & novelties in this town.

We have a large lot of fancy slippers made to sell at 75c to $1.75. We slash the price down to 35c to 75c. Sizes run mostly, 1s to 3s. Ladies' slippers. No gents.

Umbrell stand, bamboo. Hand painted earthenware.

Remember we sell 25c paper & env. full box at 10c, unruled.

Candies & nuts—all kinds.

A. E. STICKLES,
Sprague Block. Smethport.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,

The Leading JEWELER

and dealer in

WATCHES
CLOCKS
NOVELTIES
FINE JEWELRY
SPORTING GOODS

Having procured the services of H. M. Smith, practical watchmaker, optician and jeweler, I am prepared to do all kinds of watch and jewelry work and guarantee satisfaction. Bring in your watches, clocks and jewelry and get in line for the opening of our new railroad Nov. 1st.

ACME MILL,

GREEN BROS., Props.

MY STOCK IS FRESH AND CONSISTS OF:

Flour, Feed, Meal, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, Bran, Middlings, Hominy, Linseed Meal, Etc.

Goods Delivered Promptly.

Water & Hill Sts. Smethport.

SMOKE

Spanish Statesman

[illegible]

J. A. HOLDER, Sole Agent.

Olean's Big Store.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CARPETS

CHRISTMAS GOODS

ARE NOW ON SALE.

The showing is very attractive both in price and style. The line of novelties in new pictures at 25c, 29c, 35c, 50c and up contains all the popular subjects.

6 genuine Water Colors 20x24 inch, $4. 6 genuine Water Colors 20x36 inch, $7. These are all framed in best gilt moulding and wortth more money.

Large line of subjects, Madonas, St. Cecelias, &c., with square and oval back frames at 29c and 50c. Big line Celluloid pictures with oval brasss frames and easel for 25c. New styles in small brass and wood frames, 15c to $3.

We frame pictures to order, any size, shape or style.

The Holiday Furniture will surely interest you. We have all that's new, and our prices are in your favor. Let us suggest a few things:

BOOK CASES — COMBINATION CASES — BRASS OR IRON BEDSTEADS — CHAIRS — WRITING DESKS — ODD DRESSERS — TABLES — CHAMBER SUITS — PARLOR SUITS — SIDE BOARDS — OFFICE DESKS — COUCHES — OFFICE CHAIRS — CHIFFONIERS — ODD CHAIRS AND DIVANS — MORRIS CHAIRS — DRAPERIES — DAVENPORT SOFAS — LEATHER CHAIRS — RUGS — CARPETS — LEATHER COUCHES — WALL PAPERS — CARPET SWEEPERS

in fact anything and everything for the home. We carefully pack and pay freight on all goods. It will pay you to come to Olean and trade with us. You can more than save your car fare.

ANDREWS & CONKLING.

Xmas at "Ike's"

Extensive preparation has been made for the Holiday Trade in securing a large line of Fancy Picture Mouldings—100 different kinds and the prettiest assortment ever shown in Smethport.

Fancy Oval and Round Frames for Cabinet Pictures.

Crayons—Sepia and Water Colors.

Kodaks for Christmas.

Special Reduction in Cabinets

Cabinets that were $3.50 will be sold at $3.00 a dozen during the holidays. Persons who want pictures for Christmas must obtain sittings before the 18th inst.

"IKE" GLEASON,
SMETHPORT, PA.

Do You Need Lumber of Any Kind?

Shingles,
Lath,
Flooring,
Ceiling,
Molding,
Wagon Stock,
Doors,
Windows,
Screens,
Glass,

HOO-HOO.

Nails,
Builder's Hardware,
Mixed Paints,
White Lead,
Oils,
Varnishes,
Paint Brushes,
Wall Plaster,
Lime,
Plaster Paris.

These are only a few of the things you will find in our yard. Prices the lowest.

HOLMES & GILFILLAN.
Smethport, Pa.

DON'T FORGET

That our shoes combine the three grand principles—comfort, neatness and style. The price is right. Be sure to come here for stylish footwear, &c.

YOUR FEET

Need your attention in this weather. We keep a fine line of overshoes, rubbers, rubber boots, &c. Repairing receives prompt attention. We want your trade.

Anderson & Carlson,
Boots and Shoes, Overshoes, Rubber Boots, Repairing, Etc.
SMETHPORT, PENNA.

Coeman & Bell,

Sanitary Plumbers.

All work promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Gas, steam and water fitting.

Estimates furnished on plumbing and tin work.

[illegible]

[illegible] Street. Smethport.

Why? Pay a Big Price when you can obtain a fine Portrait and Frame Right

at

Chas. G. Mesler's Studio,
Cor. Green & Pine Sts. Smethport, Pa.

MEADVILLE, PA., May 3, 1899.
To Whom it May Concern:
This is to certify that Mr. Charles G. Mesler made six pictures for me over a year ago that are perfectly satisfactory and have received praise from all that have seen them.
C. L. BALL.

Mansfield State Normal School.

A superior training school for teachers. Faculty, Location, Buildings and Equipments unexcelled. Large model school. Infirmary with attendant nurse. Fine gymnasium. Large athletic park. Elevator, electric lights and steam heat.

Every facility for college preparatory work or special work in agriculture and nature study, elocution, art, music, etc., etc.

Fall term opens September 5; Winter term, December 4; Spring term, March 19.

Students can enter at any time, though it is to their advantage to enter at the beginning of a term.

For catalogue giving full information respecting courses of study, expenses, etc., address

A. T. SMITH, Ph. D., Principal,
Mansfield, Pa.

P. S.—We will esteem it a favor if you will send us the names and addresses of any of your acquaintances who are interested in the selection of a school.

UNDERTAKING

AND

EMBALMING

IN ALL BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY AN EXPERIENCED FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

SPECHT & SASSE,
SMETHPORT, PA.

INSURANCE.

Life, Fire and Accident written by

W. F. SPECHT
SMETHPORT, PA.

in good, reliable companies.

Come for Stoves.

This store sells 500 stoves per year. We carry more than 50 styles in stock. We show a full line of Heaters from a half dozen makers.

We havs portable heaters as low $1.35.
We have Reliable heaters from $3.00 up.

Reliable Ranges control the range trade in this section. At every point they are better than any other range you know of. Made in 45 styles—$13.50 up.

Come for China.

Every week we receive direct importations of new foreign china. We sell the original Haviland china at about a third less than the usual price on it. Dinner sets from $6.50 up.

We carry many of our best sets in each grade in open stock patters. Buy one piece or a dozen. Complete the set as you wish. Match it at any time. A good way to get a good dinner set.

Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

All this season's quaint lamp styles are in. Also all sorts of new globes for old lamps. Our lamp stock is enormous.

We show every gas fixture style that is made. There is absolutely nothing that we cannot supply in this line, and at a very considerable saving. Estimates furnished when wanted.

Apollo Incandescent Burners, 75c.
Welsbach Incandescent Burners, $1.00.
Apollo Mantles, 18c; Welsbach, 25c.

Harness.

Single harness $8.00 up.

Prices on harness that are not duplicated in this section.

All harness parts.

50 styles of horse blankets.

All the kinds of lap robes.

Horse goods of every description.

Sewing Machines $19.50

We sell the Demorest Sewing Machine for $19.50. All the modern improvements, made by one of the oldest makes. Equal to any $55.00 machine you can find.

EMERY & WEAVER,

L. Emery, Jr., & Co., Bradford.

Christmas 1899.

This week we are showing a fine line of Stamped Goods, in all prices, and Embroidery Silks in all shades at the store of D. C. YOUNG.

Next Week

We will show our Christmas goods. Finest line ever brought into town. Look at them before buying your Christmas presents.

D. C. YOUNG.
Nov. 28, 1899. Smethport, Pa.

AUCTION SALE.

Having moved to Smethport I will sell at Auction on

FRIDAY, December 15, 1899,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., AT

HAMLIN STATION, PA.,

my entire stock of farming implements, the most important of which are:

One Lumber Wagon with ordinary and low, wide-tire wheels.
One Double Buggy.
One Mowing Machine.
One Horse Rake.
One Set of Light Sleighs.
One Set of Lumber Sleighs.
One Cutter.
One Cutting Box.
One Pair of Platform Scales—weighs 500 pounds.
Two Plows.
Two Binding Chains.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash or good, approved notes for 30 days.

B. D. COLEGROVE.

HOLIDAY DAWN

Gifts selected early are emminently more satisfactory to the giver.

When stocks are fresh and complete it is easy to select presents

Decidedly 1899

Books
Toys & Games
Dolls
Vases
Collar & Cuff Boxes
Sterling Novelties
Trays
Statuary
Edonold Novelties
Pictures
Smoking Sets
Sugar & Cream Sets
Neckwear
Handkerchiefs
Slippers
Rugs
Ad-infinitum

CLOAKS FURS

F. G. Lindholm & Co.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes,
Smethport, Pa.

Mail orders carefully executed.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

SMETHPORT, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1899.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—See ad. of Spanish Statesman cigar.

—Five degrees below zero this morning.

—Farmers cannot afford to miss the Institute.

—Day after Christmas come to the farmers' Institute.

—B. D. Ives has moved into the Carter building, formerly used as a jewelry store.

—Do not forget the dates of the farmers' Institute, Dec. 26 and 27, at the court house.

—The snow that fell the first four days of the week has made the streets almost impassable.

—H. W. Marcus of Olean advertises holiday dry goods this week. Read his ad. carefully.

—Bell Bros. of Olean have their regular weekly change of ad. in this issue. Peruse it for holiday bargains.

—Four hunters in Monroe county, Pa., were recently fined and paid $118.40 for hunting rabbits with a ferret.

—The genial "Ike" Simons of Bradford has a change of ad. this week. When in Bradford be sure to give him a call.

—Ol' Man Racket is bound to keep before the public with his euphonious style of spelling and low prices. See his adv. in another column.

—Greenewald of Bradford again tells readers of the MINER that he is still doing business at the old stand, where you are always welcome. Read his ad.

—The Democrat office has a new roof. Bro. Lindsley will now be protected from the winter's snow while he energetically pushes his pungent pencil.

—"Ike" Gleason has an advertisement in this week's issue which should be read by all who intend buying holiday goods. If you see it in "Ike's" ad it's so

—H. W. Rubin & Co., were too busy selling goods to write up an advertisement this week. Consequently they ask you to watch their space next week.

—B. D. Colegrove has an auction advertisement in this week's issue. This will be a grand opportunity for those who wish farming utensils. Read it.

—F. G. Lindholm & Co. have a new advertisement this week calling attention to their holiday goods. Be sure to see their goods before purchasing your presents.

—Mark Twain's new story, "The Man who Corrupted Hadleyburg", in the December number of Harper's is very interesting and depicts human nature to perfection.

—The borough council is seeking to make arrangements with the county commissioners to secure a room in the basement of the court house to be used for a lockup.

—The farmers' institute will be held at the court house Dec. 26 and 27. Hon. N. B. Critchfield, Dr. Wm. Frear and Luther Gate will be the speakers furnished by the state.

—In 1890 there were 409,489 members of the G. A. R. Now there are 287,981, a decrease of 121,508 in nine years. A large army has passed to the final roll call in that time.

—Mr. Courtney E. Hazelton and Miss Mable E. Weaver of Bradford were married last night by Rev. A. R. Kieffer. The MINER extends congratulations to the happy couple.

—Mrs. E. G. Carter, having moved into new quarters, calls your attention to her stock of holiday goods this week with a new ad. A visit there will surprise as well as please you.

—H. C. Wells has a new advertisement in this issue. He also has a fine display of holiday goods which comprises many articles, useful and ornamental. Read his ad and call on him.

—At 4 o'clock last Tuesday afternoon the Smethport Glass Works commenced blowing glass. In conversation with Mr. Kunselman yesterday, he stated the new product was fine and gave great satisfaction to the firm.

—Very encouraging reports come from F. G. Lindholm, who is in the hospital at Buffalo. The latest report is that he is rapidly improving and will be home in about a week. This will be gratifying news to his many friends.

—Chas. Moster has two fine portraits in the windows of W. T. Seger, one of Sheriff-elect Clarke and the other of Dr. Burg Chadwick, that would be difficult to excell anywhere. In fact they are speaking pictures as they tell of most excellent workmanship.

—On Tuesday morning Earl, the young son of Wm. Hafner, fell and dislocated his right wrist and broke one of the bones in his forearm. He was skating on the sidewalk and one of his skates caught in a crack in the walk with the above result. Dr. Clark attended him and he is getting along nicely.

—A pure food exhibit is being conducted by Miss Armstrong, representing Brewster, Gordon & Co., Rochester, at the store of F. G. Lindholm & Co. She is demonstrating the excellency of several brands of coffee and tea at that popular store. You are cordially invited to call.

—Last Monday morning Leon Hafer caught a large loon on the roof of T. F. Richmond's residence. How it happened to be there no one can conjecture. L. H. Hogarth has it in his possession.

—The ever welcome Bradford Daily Era has been increased in size, from a seven to an eight-column paper. The Era under the able management of Mr. D. A. Dennison is a very interesting newspaper.

—M. L. Armstrong stated on Tuesday that during the month of November the office here did a larger express business than at any time since Grover Cleveland turned the steers into the corn field and ruined the whole crop.

—Harper Brothers of New York failed last week and it is claimed their liabilities will reach five and a half million dollars. The above house has been in existence for 82 years. The business of the concern will be conducted by Col. G. B. M. Harvey, as agent of the trustees.

—Print a dodger, shove it under the door, ring the bell and hear the man of the house swear. Print the advertisement in a newspaper, go through the process of delivering and ringing the bell and see the same man smile as he abandons everything for his home paper.—Exchange.

—Foster Studholm, who is employed by F. R. Brothers & Co., came very near being suffocated by gas Wednesday morning. The fire in the grate went out and his rooms were filled with escaping gas. Mrs. Studholm suffered more from the effects than her husband.—Olean Ledger.

—Isaac Berrillo, an Italian barber at Blossburg, on the 5th of last July deliberately set fire to his wife's clothing and she was so severely burned that she died on the seventeenth of last month. Last Saturday the jury at Wellsboro brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

—Mrs. Mary Campbell died on Bush Hill last Saturday morning at the age of 68 years. Funeral services were held at St. Elizabeth church Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains were placed in the Catholic cemetery. The deceased leaves an aged husband and three children by her former husband.

—List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Smethport for the week ending Dec. 2: James Brickel, A. F. Carpenter, Mrs. Geo. Ginter, Jay Grant, Geo. Hughes, M. H. Hunt, James Lee, C. L. Otis, Mrs. Clarence Raymond, Mrs. Ida M. Smith, John Rubin Vansickles. Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised."

—Last week the publishers of Vart Land issued a finely illustrated supplement, containing cuts of prominent Swedes of this county as well as some of the leading business houses. It is rarely that a newspaper places before its readers such a fine collection of cuts, and all so well executed. It is a credit to Vart Land.

—A woman who couldn't afford a new hat went into a store and inspected the new style of headgear, then she went home, dug an old style hat out of the garret, stamped on it a few times, pulled a feather out of a duster and stuck it in the crown at an angle of forty-five degrees, and now she is as stylish as anybody in town.—Ex.

—At a regular meeting of Smethport Hose Co., held last Friday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, T. F. Richmond; Vice President, F. W. Brownell; Treasurer, M. L. Armstrong; Secretary, W. E. McCammon; Foreman, James McGuier; First Assistant Foreman, Sam Ramer; Second Assistant Foreman, Ray Wolters; Trustees, Henry Biever, James McGuier, S. S. Fry.

—At Philadelphia last Friday Howard Butler of that city and Joseph Wilkins of Washington, D. C., were sent to prison, the first to serve four months and pay a fine of $500 and the other six months and pay a fine of $1,500. These two men were wholesale dealers in oleomargarine and were caught removing the brand from packages containing that commodity, almost two years ago. They made a great fight to avoid going to prison, but failed.

—Frank Sheldon, a well-known young man of Bellrun, went to Hull's station several days ago where work had been secured. Shortly after his arrival there he was stricken with pneumonia and died last Monday. Friends brought the remains here by rail Tuesday from whence they were taken to Bellrun by wagon and interred there. Mr. Sheldon was a bright, intelligent young man and his demise is mourned by many neighbors and young friends.—Port Allegany Reporter.

—H. E. Anderson of New York, accompanied by his wife, are guests of the Hotel Ayres. Mr. Anderson is here for the purpose of overseeing the construction of a storage tank for the Brooklyn Cooperage company. An iron tower 65 feet high is to be built and a tank capable of holding 25,000 gallons of water will be placed thereon to be used in case of fire and will be kept filled by the use of a large force pump, thus affording ample fire protection to the big plant.—Oswayo Record.

—The editor of a Cleveland newspaper lives in a house located between a Methodist church and a dance hall. One evening recently there was a gathering at both places. It being too warm for comfort inside, the editor sat on the veranda and took in the situation. This was what he heard: "Let us pray—all salute—we beseech thee join hands and draw near—circle to the left—listen to us—first four forward and back—as we—all promenade—kneel before thee and—balance all—present your petition—grand right and left—for Christ's sake—seat your partners." The editor was more than saddened and went to join the baseball club in order to be neutral.—Union City Commercial.

—Several of our most prominent business men are urging the necessity of more hotel accommodations in our busy town. While our hotel men are doing all in their power to furnish proper entertainment for the traveling public, it has been clearly demonstrated that there are occasions when our hotel accommodations are inadequate. It is reported that one prominent business man has expressed his willingness to take stock to the amount of $10,000 towards the erection of a house of entertainment that will supply the present demands and be a credit to Smethport. Our town is rapidly growing, and no man who has the public welfare at heart should hesitate a moment to seize the present opportunity to advance the interests of our town.

—Last Monday night at the meeting of the borough council the question of the scarcity of hose for fire protection was brought up. The hose company needs about 1,000 feet more hose, and needs it badly. The borough at the present time has no funds to make the purchase. An agent of a manufacturing company who was here offered to give the borough council an indemnifying bond if they would make the purchase. The matter was taken under consideration but the next morning the agent withdrew his proposition. There is great need of about 1,000 feet more hose which would cost about $650. There are no funds in the borough treasury. It will naturally fall upon the citizens to make the necessary provisions. It is reported that one prominent citizen has generously offered to give one-third of the amount. Such being the case it ought not to be a difficult matter to raise the balance. Do not delay.

—A telephone message from Coudersport last Sunday night announced that John Daly of that place had fallen and broken one of his legs. Mrs. Chas. McKean, his sister, went there Sunday. Monday she took him to the hospital at Buffalo where he is doing as well as would be expected. Mr. Daly has been very unfortunate. Crippled from childhood, yet he inherited such indomitable pluck that had he been hale and hearty would have made him a prominent man in business. By perseverance he accumulated quite a sum of money, which he loaned out to parties whom he considered honest, but who basely betrayed the trust placed in them by the poor cripple, and robbed the unfortunate of all his hard earnings. May they receive their just reward.

—About 8:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the dental parlors of Dr. F. C. Pierce over the store of D. C. Young, at the corner of Main and Union streets. Misses Tate and Strait, who occupy rooms adjoining discovered smoke coming through the partition and gave the alarm. Joseph Holder secured a couple of pails of water and rushing upstairs soon had the flames subdued. The fire had caught in a curtain hanging in front of a book case. A hole was burned in the carpet, the curtain and some of the books were burned and the wood work slightly charred. The hose boys were quickly on the scene, but their assistance was not required. How the fire started is mere conjecture. It was a fortunate escape and if allowed to burn a few minutes longer Smethport would have suffered another terrible loss by the fire fiend.

—Last Thursday Dan and Fred McCarthy, with Misses Ella and Rose McCarthy, Jennie Smith, Georgia Coady, Etta Mullin and Miss Welsh, went to Clermont to attend a Thanksgiving party. Towards morning they started to return home. At the watering trough just this side of Clermont one of the horses broke through the sluiceway, the team made a sudden jump and all were thrown out. One of the men stopped the team, when it was discovered that Miss Ella McCarthy's right arm was broken twice above the elbow. The ligaments in Miss Coady's were so severely strained that the elbow joint was separated, permitting the forearm to twist partly around. Miss Mullin received a cut on the chin. The other members of the party were bruised and somewhat shaken up, but were not seriously injured. They returned to Clermont for assistance where Doctor Rutherford rendered necessary aid to the seriously injured. Then all, with the exception of Miss Ella McCarthy returned home.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EAST SMETHPORT.

A meeting of the citizens interested in the proposed new glass works was held in the old bottling works Saturday night. After the question of securing gas had been satisfactorily settled the business of securing the necessary capital was taken up. The new factory will be a day plant with a 12-blower tank and the estimated cost of building is $15,000, and the capital stock necessary to start business is about $20,000, the shares to be issued at $100 each. Nearly $4,000 was subscribed at this meeting and the list was left at O. D. Bush's store. It is reported that another and larger factory is knocking for admittance. It is sincerely hoped that satisfactory arrangements can be made whereby we may secure these industries.

Fred Pratt has resigned his position in the Camp glass works and has started taking the assessment for 1900. He has accepted a position drawing bark for the Smethport Extract Co.

The absence of a rail on the foot bridge across the brook, just east of the river bridge, makes that place very unsafe during the dark nights. The supervisors should see to it that some protection is put there.

Mrs. G. W. King and son, Lloyd, have returned from Harrisburg after a very enjoyable visit.

The schools are well attended this term, to judge from the stampede one meets on the sidewalk every noon.

Saturday night was the occasion of a grand jag festival at the depot. All the jags of the week's brewing congregated there, ranging from "too full for utterance" to the happy-go-lucky state.

Miss Mae Spinney, who has been very ill for some time past, is convalescent.

Some of the boys had a severe attack of "pan-tod" the day after Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Carl Tanner of Reed Hollow has been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Brien, for the past few weeks.

A lively interest is being taken in the preparations for the Christmas festival at All Saint's chapel. The attendance during the past year has been much larger than usual.

Quite a number of our residents have made great improvements in the sidewalks. There are still a few places that need repairing.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Morey were made happy Wednesday morning by the arrival of a girl baby, mother and babe are doing nicely.

There is considerable talk of a hotel in this place. Let us hope that the rumor will be verified.

The quarantine notice was lifted from the Oxtail house where a family named Burch was quarantined for scarlet fever, which turned out to be measles.

FARMERS VALLEY.

Mrs. Emma King, our new dress maker, is being rushed with work.

Mrs. L. H. Young is visiting her sons in Smethport.

Mrs. Henriette Stull was presented with a very nice water set recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Ellis have sold their place and expect to start for California the first of next month.

P. H. McGill is on the sick list.

Nick Smith came to Farmers Valley this week and captured 15 cats for St Elder. Nick you had better come and get another load.

There are 90 men in this place working on the Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R.

The necktie social was a grand success. Receipts of the entertainment, $20.27.

D. W. Derby made a trip to Port Allegany recently.

Mrs. Geo. Otto of Mt. Jewett is visiting friends in this place, the guest of Mrs. Pauline Templeton.

J. C. Trumbull came home Monday from a visit to Bradford.

Girls wanted in Farmers Valley.

Phil Vickery's dance Friday night was a failure, owing to the weather

R. Fina is fitting up his house.

LARABEE.

Our section foreman, Alfred Johnson, went to Warren on Monday to visit his brother-in-law, Mr. Benson, who is an inmate of the asylum there. Andrew Isburg fills his position during his absence.

C. W. Taylor, wife and son, Edward, and nephew, Arthur Hibbard, visited relatives in town on Tuesday of last week.

Miss Bridget Lynch was a guest at the home of Patrick Ryan at Annin Creek, during the first of the week.

S. W. Smith of Port Allegany was in town Saturday. As a happy benedict, Sam is a fine specimen.

Mrs. Kate Daily was in Smethport Friday a guest of friends at the Chautauqua House.

Mae Schnure and Ed Casser of Ormsby were guests of D. D. Daily Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rice Sundayed with relatives at Moody Hollow.

Niles Berg and son, Martin, of Newerf were greeting friends in town Saturday.

Mrs. P. Ryan of Turtle Point was a guest of Mrs. Daily Saturday.

Mr. Coard of Port Allegany called on friends in town Monday.

Ed Crandall of Turtle Point was in town on Saturday.

J. E. Myers of Smethport was a visitor at our school Wednesday.

Mrs. J. J. Rice was in Smethport on Saturday last.

C. L. S. C. Program, Dec. 11, 1899.

1. Roll Call; as given in the Chautauquan.
2. Expansion of the American People, Mrs. J. N. Forsythe.
3. Strength and Weakness of Socialism, Mrs. F. W. Brownell.
4. Ten minutes paper on "The Shakers Brook Farm." Mrs. H. G. Morrison.
5. Paper, "Washington in Early Colonial Days," Mrs. J. Wates.
6. Paper "Daniel Boone." Mrs. M. A. Biever.
7. Names of historical towns in the following States and what they indicate.

Massachusetts.	Mrs. M. Lindsley.
New York.	Mrs. M. Pierce.
Virginia.	Mrs. C. Clark.
Pennsylvania.	Mrs. E. Chadwick.
Connecticut.	Miss M. Pattison.
Georgia.	Miss L. Strait.

PERSONAL MENTION.

L. W. [illegible] was [illegible] Tuesday.

Mrs. [illegible] visited [illegible] Bradford [illegible] Saturday.

Coroner H. F. Wright was a Bradford visitor Tuesday.

R. Seger of Emporium was in town on business Monday.

Miss Martha Brennan returned to school at Fredonia Monday.

A. J. Bond of Bradford was a brief visitor in town Sunday night.

Billy Jones is spending a few days with New York State friends.

W. L. Hamilton of Campbell, N. Y., was a visitor in town Tuesday.

W. F. Specht returned from a visit to Philadelphia this morning.

Mrs. John Clark visited Buffalo to purchase holiday goods Monday.

Mesdames J. C. and F. D. Gallup visited Bradford friends last Tuesday.

John Rahan and N. C. Gallup of Colegrove were visitors in town Monday.

N. R. Baird of Port Allegany transacted business in town the first of the week.

Editor Tom McClellen of the Mt. Jewett Herald was a pleasant caller Monday.

H. M. Saunders, now of Galeton, was circulating around town Thanksgiving day.

Mrs. John Forrest accompanied by Mrs. Barbour of Bradford visited Buffalo Monday.

Prof. W. P. Eckels and James A. McKean transacted business in Kane last Saturday.

Doctors Clark and Ostrander visited Port Allegany yesterday to perform an operation.

County Treasurer J. W. Campbell came down from Kane in the blizzard Tuesday night.

A. G. McAllister of Colegrove was a pleasant caller yesterday while on his way to Bradford.

A. J. Martin of Jamestown arrived in town Monday accompanied by his usual happy smile.

O. H. Barker of Buffalo has been the guest of M. O'Reilly for a few days, returning last night.

Col. R. R. Morrison departed yesterday for his home at Mineral Point, Ohio, where he expects to spend the winter.

Judge Loyal Ward of Bradford transacted business in town last Saturday and was a welcome visitor at the MINER office.

H. H. Cobb and F. E. Horton, two of Coudersport's hustling business men autographed at the Wright House Monday.

S. J. Gifford arrived home from Carthage, N. Y., last Tuesday. It is generally surmised that he brought the blizzard along.

Mrs. Martha Griffith and daughter, Miss Anna of Kane, who have been visiting Prof. Eckels and family returned home yesterday.

A. P. Sprague and wife of Salamanca, N. Y., spent Thanksgiving day with A. T. Palmer and family at their home on Green street.

Roy Gifford was home Friday. Roy has been engaged testing telephone wire near New York city for some time past and returned to his duties Saturday.

Mrs. Louise Parsons of Kane, D. D. G. M., of McKean county, was in town Tuesday and received from Civila Rebekah Lodge here their surrendered charter.

School Report.

Following is the report of Smethport schools for the month ending Nov. 17, 1899:

(Those marked * were tardy.)

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Whole number in attendance—40.
Per cent. of attendance—boys 96, girls 95.
Names of pupils not absent during month:

Walter Apple
Paul Apple
Howard Brownell
William Colegrove
Paul Denning
John Fagan
Donald Hogarth
John Jordan
Ghordia Pickersgill
Paul Quinlisk
Roy Smith
Charlie Shaughnessy
Ellen Baron

Cora Barbour
Mabel Bronk
Goldy Blaine
Esther Engstrom
Lillie Hagberg
Iva Holder
Alice Irons
Jennie Kobo
Ruth McCammon
Hattie Miller
Hilma Norman
Marie Purtle
Edna Specht

Visitors—Mrs. J. N. Forsythe, Mrs. A. T. Palmer, Mrs. Chas. McKean, Mrs. F. W. Brownell, E. R. Mayo, Mrs. T. H. Purtle, Mrs. Smith.

Mary I. Dibble, Teacher.

FIRST AND SECOND GRADES.

Whole number in attendance—55.
Per cent. of attendance—girls 92.3, boys 93.5.
Names of pupils not absent during month:

Howard Denning
Ella Gallup
Edna Holland
Linea Lindahl
Sallie Nixon
Signe Norman*
Elmer Otteson
Ethel Bronk
Lizzie Burns
Creighton Burlingame
Frank Barber
Everal Chadwick
Clinton Clark
Alice Cooley
Carl Young
Elma Anderson
Aletha Pickersgill

Edward Edgar
Eddie Engstrom
Laura Glavin
Henry Green
John Havey
Fred Hallstrom*
Elmer Holland
Harry Holland
Victor Hallstrom
Lewis Jordan
Earl Lyman
Allen Morrison*
Cecil Metzgar*
Julia Miller
Ada Ness*
Irma Wells
Fred Taylor

Visitors—Mrs. Wells, Alice Foster, Mrs. Chas. McKean, E. R. Mayo, Dr. Chadwick, Mrs. Forsythe.

Rose Allen, Teacher.

THIRD AND FOURTH GRADES.

Whole number in attendance—45.
Per cent. of attendance—girls 96, boys 98.
Names of pupils not absent during month:

Fred Anderson
George Barrett*
Alfred Bush
Winifred Clark
Mary Cole*
Harry Dolkie
Belva Gerritt
Ralph Herzog
Nellie Keesler*
Nevada Lehman
Scott McClure
Rena McCammon
Leroy Moorhouse
Frederick Specht
Robert Raymer*
Robert Taylor*

Cora Abbey
Libbie Bates
Zeta Brasted*
John Cooley
Dora Coady*
Alan Eckels
Harry Haley*
Mildred Holder
Truman Keesler*
Harry Lyman
Ora McCammon
Katharine Mayo
Albert Powell
Willard Todd*
Thomas Shaughnessy*

Visitors—Mrs. Specht, Mrs. Forsythe, Mrs. Chas. McKean, Miss Schott, E. R. Mayo.

Della Hafner, Teacher.

FIFTH AND SIXTH GRADES.

Whole number in attendance—37.
Per cent. of attendance—girls 94, boys 99.
Names of pupils not absent during month:

Ransom Wetenhall*
Sidney Burdick
Herbert Yerdon
MacArthur Gorton
Fred Befferle
Rex Stark*
Roy Colegrove
Leroy Jordan
Perry Nixon
Fred Purtle
Bessie Hall
Jennie Keesler
Clytie Abbey
Aletha Armstrong
Anna Bates
Essie Frost
Hattie Hall
Ellen Shaughnessy
Cora Chilson

Mary Anderson
Bessie Otteson
Ruth Holmes
Donna Lyman
Martha Eckels
Dewey Davis
Roxie Provin
Lena Young*
Jennie Ryan
Edna Whipple
Beatrice Coady
Lila Holcomb
Lucy Crooks
Nora Heilman
Grace Heusted
Maud Heusted
Olive Todd
Margaret Shaughnessy

Visitors—Mrs. H. C. Wells, Mrs. Chas. McKean, E. R. Mayo, Mrs. D. L. Forsythe.

Genevieve Stevenson, Teacher.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES.

Whole number in attendance—49.
Per cent. of attendance—girls 97, boys 96.
Names of pupils not absent during month:

Fred Biever
Fred Hauser*
Frank Purtle*
Kenneth Mayo*
Ward Weaver
Wellie Stark
Chester Townsend
Charlie Church
Harry Sasse
John Digel
Lloyd Downey
Myron Gallup
Harold Bennett*
Theo Jordan
Elsie Sherer
Gertrude Irons
Hazel Green
Lena Johnson
Theo Gifford

Alberta Sturdevant
Bessie Provin
Beulah Holder
Crystal VanWormer
Carrie Dickenson
Elsie Wilkinson
Eva Hoffman
Frances McClure
Grace Mason
Mabel Glisener
Rose Biggall
Stella Rubin
Sarah Greer*
Anna Berga
Edith McGuier*
Hazel Abbey
Lola Green
Myra Servatius

Visitors—E. R. Mayo, Mrs. Chas. McKean, Mrs. Jane N. Forsythe, Miss Schott.

Stella M. Tate, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Whole number in attendance—50.
Per cent. of attendance—girls 93.6, boys 93.0.
Names of pupils not absent during month:

Chas. Maser
George Brennan
Montford Green
Earl Abbey
Abram Davis
Eugene Dudley
Paul Green
Earl Gallup
Edwin McClure
Harry Rubin
Elmer Ramer
Lawrence Morrison*
Ward Ramer*
Cecil Richard*
Herman Tubbs
Shirl Sawyer
Lucy Orratt*
Florence Sinait
Ethel Tull
Rachel Rubin

Ora Biever
Edna Church
Amanda Anderson
Mayme Colegrove
Sadie Cooley
Pearl Digel
Beatrice Gifford
Bertha Jackson
Ida Rubin
Mabel Camp
Belva Ford
Pearl Green
Genevieve Holmes*
Anna Haley*
Rachel Mayo
Genie McCammon
Bessie Quinlisk*
Anna Servatius
Bertha Wetenhall
Mattie Crosby

Visitors—E. R. Mayo, Mrs. Chas. McKean, Miss Schott, Mrs. Forsythe, Emma Quinn.

W. P. Eckels, Principal.

Mr J. Sheer, Sedalia, Mo., saved his child's life by One Minute Cough Cure. Doctors had given her up to die with croup. It's an infallible cure for coughs, colds, grippe, pneumonia, bronchitis and throat and lung troubles. Relieves at once. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

E. T. Daly calls attention to his fine line of cutters. Do not fail to call on him. tf.

WANTED—At the Grand Central, Smethport, Pa., a girl who can do chamber or dining room work.

HAMMAR PAINT and pure linseed oil is what you want. Holmes & Gilfillan.

For The Holidays.

Just Received

An exquisite line of Neckwear, Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, Hats. A full assortment of Dent's and Fourie's celebrated dress and walking gloves. Also an immense line of fine and medium grade umbrellas for ladies and gentlemen. We call special attention to our beautiful stock of children's Reefers, Blouse Suits and Top O'Coats.

All new goods. Prices the lowest.

IKE SIMONS,
46 Main St., Bradford, Pa.

Holiday Jewelry.

I have just moved into my new store in the Callar Block and am now better prepared to display my stock of holiday goods than ever before.

My stock includes

Watches	Gold Novelties
Clocks	Silver Novelties
Diamonds	Bracelets
Rings	Broaches
Jewel Cases	Chains

and in fact everything to be found in a first-class jewelry store.

All goods guaranteed just as represented.

Mrs. E. G. Carter,
Callar Block. SMETHPORT.

A gallon of PURE LINSEED OIL mixed with a gallon of

Hammar Paint, $1.20

makes 2 gallons of the VERY BEST PAINT in the WORLD for $1.20

Saves 25 per cent

of your paint bill. Is FAR MORE DURABLE than Pure White Lead and is ABSOLUTELY NOT POISONOUS. HAMMAR PAINT is made of the BEST OF PAINT MATERIALS—such as all good painters use, and is ground THICK, VERY THICK. No trouble to mix, any boy can do it. It is the COMMON SENSE OF HOUSE PAINT. No better paint can be made at ANY cost, and is

Guaranteed 5 years

Not to Crack, Blister, Peel or Chip.
F. HAMMAR PAINT CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold and guaranteed by

HOLMES & GILFILLAN,
Smethport, Penna.
Dealers in
ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

Bell Brothers,

OLEAN, N. Y.

We are ready as never before to supply your Holiday wants. Ready with the best store, the best service, and the best values Olean has ever known. Don't fail to bring the children to see the wonders of "Toy-Land" in our Basement, and don't fail to do your buying early.

BEGIN AT ONCE.

OUR DOLLS.

You should buy dolls early if you want the pretty faces. Early importations warrant us in saying that our prices are much lower than found elsewhere.

OUR STORE

IS BEGINNING TO PUT ON HOLIDAY AIRS.

We wish we could explain in detail the thousands of useful articles we are showing, but why not come to us and see for yourselves, what it is that makes so many homes so happy at the joyous Christmas time.

The Furniture Department

has so many useful presents.

The Suit Department

has Smoking Jackets, Dressing Sacques, pretty Shirt Waists, etc., etc.

The Dress Goods Dep't

will be very interesting.

All departments will add to the general attractiveness.

Bell Brothers,
The Leading Dry Goods, Carpet and Furniture House in South-Western N. Y.

How About That Plumbing Job?

BE SURE TO CONSULT

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3 lb cans baked beans 10c.

1 lb pkg cleaned currants 10c.

Cape Cod cran berries 10c qt.

60 to 70 new prunes, to-day 8c pound

4 crown new raisins, to-day 10c pound.

For a dainty lunch try fig tarts, 15c lb.

Eagle tomatoes, strictly fancy, per can 10c.

New lot of F. S. flour in this week. Try a sack and be in line, to-day $1.20 per sack.

Shaded Germantown yarn, all colors, at 15c skein.

Chase & Sanborn coffee in 1 and 2 pound cans (Seal brand).

10 bars Red Star soap for 25c.

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Gent's wide stripe fancy dress shirts, Parlor City brand, no better made, sale price 98c.

Ladies' flannel underskirts 25c each.

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Double frame gent's umbrellas, 85 and 90c for 28, 30 and 32 inch tops.

Pure home made maple syrup in gallon cans (light color) $1.00 gal.

J. COLEGROVE.

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Business, Shorthand, and English Courses.

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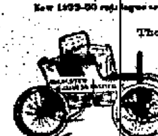

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Out of a spirit of fairness to those who were unable to procure a coupon from my agent, I will make a special Holiday reduction : : : :

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This is an opportunity to get first-class pictures at a very low price. A finely finished Photograph is always a very acceptable Christmas gift.

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Having purchased our pictures direct and buying the quantity we received them at jobbers prices. Call and price them.

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We have added a line of sterling and plated ware this fall and can quote prices as cheap as you can buy in the cities.

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Pocket books, prayer books, Hymnals, Bibles, Traveling Sets, etc.

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A beautiful line.

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Box Paper, Tablets, Blank Books. Call on us before buying elsewhere.

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Wave Crest ware in all shapes, including Jewel Cases, Cigar Jars, Cracker Jars, Broom Holders and Ash Receivers.

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We carry a complete line of drugs and chemicals.

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One of the largest lines in the county.

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OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE. SMETHPORT, PA.

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THE OLD RELIABLE

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Are better prepared than ever to fill your wants in their line. Their stock is full and complete. Their prices at rock-bottom.

Do not fail to give them a call.

UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

OYSTERS

The Best at **Brasted's**

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from second page.)

which appear worthy of consideration. This government expects that Nicaragua will afford the protestants a full and fair hearing upon the merits of the case.

The Nicaragua canal commission which has been engaged upon the work of examination and survey for a ship canal route across Nicaragua, having completed its labors and made its report, was dissolved on May 31, and on June 10 a new commission known as the Isthmian canal commission was organized under the terms of the act approved March 3, 1899, for the purpose of examining the American isthmus with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across that isthmus, with its probable cost, and other essential details.

In view of disturbances in the populous provinces of Northern China where are many of our citizens, and of the imminence of disorder near the capital and toward the seaboard, a guard of marines was landed from the Boston and stationed during last winter in the legation compound at Peking. With the restoration of order this protection was withdrawn.

The interests of our citizens in that vast empire have not been neglected during the past year. Adequate protection has been secured for our missionaries and some injuries to their property have been redressed.

American capital has sought and found various opportunities of competing to carry out the internal improvements which the imperial government is wisely encouraging and to develop the natural resources of the empire. Our trade with China has continued to grow, and our commercial rights under existing treaties have been everywhere maintained during the past year as they will be in the future.

Cordial Relations With Germany

Our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. The increasing intimacy of direct association has been of permission in April for the landing of permission in April for the landing on our shores of a cable from Borkum Emden, on the North sea, by way of the Azores, and also by the conclusion on September 1 of a parcels post convention with the German empire.

In all that closer relations of intercourse and commerce and a better understanding between two races having so many traits in common, Germany can be assured of the most cordial cooperation of this government and people. We may be rivals in many material paths, but our rivalry should be generous and open, ever aiming toward the attainment of larger results and the mutually beneficial advancement of each in the line of its especial adaptabilities.

The several governments of the empire seem reluctant to admit the natural excellence of our food products and to accept the evidence we constantly tender of the care with which their purity is guarded by rigid inspection from the farm, through the slaughter house and the packing establishments to the port of shipment. Our system of control over exported food staples invites examination from any quarter and challenges respect by its efficient thoroughness.

Pan-American Exposition

The act to encourage the holding of the Pan-American exposition on the Niagara frontier within the county of Erie or Niagara, in the state of New York, in the year 1901 was approved on March 3, 1899.

This exposition which will be held in the city of Buffalo, in the near vicinity of the great Niagara cataract and within a day's journey of which reside 40,000,000 of our people, will be confined entirely to the Western hemisphere. Satisfactory assurances have already been given by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Mexico, the Central and South American republics and most of the states of the United States that these countries and states will make an unique interesting and instructive exhibit peculiarly illustrative of their material progress during the century which is about to close.

The law provides an appropriation of $500,000 for the purpose of making an exhibit of the United States from its executive departments and from the Smithsonian institution and National museum, the United States commission of fisheries, the department of labor and the bureau of the American republics. To secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of this government exhibit a board has been charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement and safe keeping of the articles and materials to be exhibited.

This board has been organized and has already entered upon the performance of its duties as provided for by the laws. I have every reason to hope and believe that this exposition will tend more firmly to cement the cordial relations between the nations on this continent.

Strength of the Army

By the act of March 2, 1899, congress gave authority to increase the regular army to a maximum not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men and to enlist a force of 35,000 volunteers to be recruited from the country at large. By virtue of this authority the regular army has been increased to the number of 61,999 enlisted men and 2,248 officers, and new volunteer regiments have been organized aggregating 3,[illegible] enlisted men and 1,524 officers.

Two of these volunteer regiments are made up of colored men with colored line officers. The new troops to take the places of those returning from the Philippines have been transported to Manila to the number of 581 officers and 26,322 enlisted men of the regular army and 594 officers and 15,388 enlisted men of the volunteer force, while 502 officers and 14,119 men of the volunteer force are on the ocean en route to Manila.

The force now in Manila consists of 905 officers and 30,578 regulars and 594 officers and 15,388 of the volunteers making an aggregate of 1,499 officers and 45,966 men. The muster out of the great volunteer army organized for the Spanish war and the creation of a new army, the transportation from Manila to San Francisco of those entitled to discharge, and the transportation of the new troops to take their places have been a work of great magnitude well and ably done for which too much credit cannot be given the war department.

During the past year we have reduced our force in Cuba and Porto Rico. In Cuba we now have 334 officers and 10,796 enlisted men, in Porto Rico 87 officers and 2,855 enlisted men and a battalion of 400 men composed of native Porto Ricans, while stationed throughout the United States are 910 officers and 17,317 men, and in Hawaii 12 officers and 453 men.

Postal Service In Islands.

In restoring peaceful conditions, orderly rule and civic progress in Cuba, Porto Rico and, so far as practicable, in the Philippines, the rehabilitation of the postal service has been an essential and important part of the work. It became necessary to provide mail facilities both for our forces of occupation and for the native population. To meet this requirement has involved a substantial reconstruction. The existing systems were so fragmentary, defective and inadequate that a new and comprehensive organization had to be created. American trained officials have been assigned to the directing and executive positions, while natives have been chiefly employed in making up the body of the force. In working out this plan the merit rule has been rigorously and faithfully applied.

Though Porto Rico and the Philippines hold a different relation to the United States, yet, for convenience of administration the same principle of an autonomous system has been extended to them. The development of the service in all of the islands has been rapid and successful. It has moved forward on American lines with free delivery, money order and registry systems, and has given the people mail facilities far greater and more reliable than any they have ever before enjoyed. It is thus not only a vital agency of industrial, social and business progress, but an important influence in diffusing a just understanding of the true spirit and character of American administration.

Best Quality of Armor Wanted.

It cannot be doubted that congress will at once make necessary provision for the armor plate for the vessels now under contract and building. Its attention is respectfully called to the report of the secretary of the navy in which the subject is fully presented. I unite in his recommendation that the congress enact special legislation as may be necessary to enable the department to make contracts early in the coming year for armor of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri and that the provision of the act of March 3, 1899, limiting the price of armor to $300 per ton be removed. In the matter of naval construction Italy and Japan of the great powers laid down less tonnage in the year 1899 than this country and Italy alone has less tonnage under construction. I heartily concur in the recommendations for the increase of the navy as suggested by the secretary.

On the 30th of June, 1899, the pension roll of the United States numbered 991,519. These include the pensioners of the army and navy in all our wars. The number added to the rolls during the year was 40,991. The number dropped by reason of death, remarriage, minors by legal limitation, failure to claim within three years and other causes was 43,186 and the number of claims disallowed was 107,919. During the year 89,054 pension certificates were issued, of which 3[illegible] were for new or original pensions. The amount disbursed for army and navy pensions during the year was $138,355,052.95, which was $1,651,461.61 less than the sum of the appropriations.

Must Not Relinquish the Philippines.

The future government of the Philippines rests with the congress of the United States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unquestioned. Their rich plains and valleys would be the scene of endless strife and bloodshed. The advent of Dewey's fleet in Manila bay instead of being, as we hope, the dawn of a new day of freedom and progress, will have been the beginning of an era of misery and violence worse than any which has darkened their unhappy past. The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other and defending them against any foreign power with which they chose to quarrel. In short, it would take from the congress of the United States the power of declaring war and vest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leader of the hour.

It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of the congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil government. The full report of the commission, now in preparation, will contain information and suggestions which will be of value to the congress and which I will transmit as soon as it is completed. As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission or such of the members thereof as can be secured to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil government for all the islands, with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow.

Legislation For Alaska.

A necessity for immediate legislative relief exists in the territory of Alaska. Substantially the only law providing a civil government for this territory is the act of May 17, 1884. This is meagre in its provisions and is fitted only for the administration of affairs in a country sparsely inhabited by civilized people and unimportant in trade and production, as was Alaska at the time this act was passed. The increase in population by immigration during the past few years consequent upon the discovery of gold has produced such a condition as calls for more ample facilities for local self government and more numerous conveniences of civil and judicial administration. Settlements have grown up in various places, constituting in point of population and business cities of thousands of inhabitants, yet there is no provision of law under which a municipality can be organized or maintained.

In some localities the inhabitants have met together and voluntarily formed a municipal organization for the purposes of local government, adopting the form of a municipal constitution and charter, under which said officials have been appointed and ordinances creating and regulating a police force, a fire department, a department of health and making provision for the care of the insane and indigent poor and sick and for public schools have been passed. These proceedings and the ordinances passed by such municipalities are without statutory authority and have no sanction except as they are maintained by the popular sentiment of the community. There is an entire absence of authority to provide the ordinary instruments of local police control and administration, the population consisting of the usual percentage of lawless adventurers of the class that always flock to new fields of enterprise or discovery and under circumstances which require more than ordinary provision for the maintenance of peace, good order and lawful conduct.

The whole vast area of Alaska comprises but one judicial district with one judge, one marshal and one district attorney, yet the civil and criminal business has more than doubled within the past year and is many times greater both in volume and importance than it was in 1884. The duties of the judge require him to travel thousands of miles to discharge his judicial duties at the various places designated for that purpose. The territory should be divided into at least two districts and an additional judge, district attorney, marshal and other appropriate officers be provided.

There is practically no organized form of government in the territory. There is no authority except in congress to pass any law, no matter how local or trivial, and the difficulty of conveying to the congress an adequate conception and understanding of the various needs of the people in the different communities is easily understood. I see no reason why a more complete form of territorial organization should not be provided. Following the precedent established in the year of 1805, when a temporary government was provided for the recently acquired territory, then known under the name of Louisiana, it seems to me that it would be advantageous to confer greater executive power upon the governor and to establish, as was done in the case of the territory of Louisiana, a legislative council having power to adopt ordinances which shall extend to all the rightful subjects of local legislation, such ordinances not to take effect until reported to and approved by the congress if in session, and if that body is not in session then by the president. In this manner a system of laws providing for the incorporation and government of towns and cities having a certain population, giving them the power to establish and maintain a system of education to be locally supported and ordinances providing for sanitary and other such purposes could be speedily provided. I believe a provision of this kind would be satisfactory to the people of the territory. It is probable that the area is too vast and the population too scattered and transitory to make it wise at the present time to provide for an elective legislative body, but the conditions calling for local self government will undoubtedly very soon exist and will be facilitated by the measures which I have recommended.

Government For Porto Rico.

I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the government of Porto Rico. The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island, and many suggestions made with reference to Alaska are applicable also to Porto Rico.

It must be borne in mind that since the cession of Porto Rico has been denied the principal markets she had long enjoyed and our tariffs have been continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her products except upon terms to which the commerce of all nations is subjected. The island of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco without customs duties, now imposes the same duties upon these products as from any other country entering her ports. She has therefore lost her free intercourse with Spain and Cuba without any compensating benefits in this market. Her coffee was little known and not in use by our people, and therefore there was no demand here for this one of her chief products. The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs duties between the United States and Porto Rico and give her products free access to our markets.

As a result of the hurricane which swept over Porto Rico on the 8th of August over 100,000 people were reduced to absolute destitution without homes and deprived of the necessaries of life. To the appeal of the war department the people of the United States made prompt and generous response. In addition to the private charity of our people the war department has expended for the relief of the distressed $392,342.63, which does not include the cost of transportation.

Urges Civil Government.

It is desirable that the government of the island under the law of belligerent right now maintained through the executive department should be superseded by an administration entirely civil in its nature. For present purposes I recommend that congress pass a law for the organization of a temporary government which shall provide for the appointment by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate, of a governor and such other officers as the general administration of the island may require and that for legislative purposes upon subjects of a local nature not partaking of a federal character a legislative council composed partly of Porto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States shall be nominated and appointed by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate, their acts to be subject to the approval of the congress or the president prior to going into effect. In the municipalities and other local subdivisions I recommend that the principle of local self government be applied at once so as to enable the intelligent citizens of the island to participate in their own government and to learn by practical experience the duties and requirements of a self contained and self governing people. I have not thought it wise to commit the entire government of the island to officers selected by the people because I doubt whether in habits, training and experience they are such as to fit them to exercise at once so large a degree of self government, but it is my judgment and expectation that they will soon arrive at an attainment of experience and wisdom and self control that will justify conferring upon them a much larger participation in the choice of their insular officers.

The fundamental requirement for these people, as for all people, is education. The free school house is the best preceptor for citizenship. In the introduction of modern educational methods care however must be exercised that changes be not made too abruptly and that the history and racial peculiarities of the inhabitants may have due weight. Systems of education in these new possessions founded upon common sense methods adapted to existing conditions and looking to the future moral and industrial advancement of the people will commend to them in a peculiarly effective manner the blessings of free government.

Lynchings Will Not Be Tolerated

The love of law and the sense of obedience and submission to the lawfully constituted judicial tribunals are embedded in the hearts of our people and any violation of these sentiments and disregard of their obligations justly arouses public condemnation. The guaranties of life, liberty and of civil rights should be faithfully upheld, the right of trial by jury respected and defended. The rule of the courts should assure the public of the prompt trial of those charged with criminal offenses and upon conviction the punishment should be commensurate with the enormity of the crime.

Those who in disregard of law and the public peace, unwilling to await the judgment of court and jury, constitute themselves judges and executioners should not escape the severest penalties for their crimes.

What I said in my inaugural address of March 4, 1897, I now repeat:

The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States. Courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the laws. The preservation of the public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests.

Presented to this congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people and we must be profoundly sensible of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty cannot fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under authority of the United States and inure to the common interest and lasting honor of the country.

(Signed) WILLIAM McKINLEY

Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1899.

Lost.

Many have lost confidence and hope as well as health, because they have been told their Kidney disease was incurable. Foley's Kidney Cure is a guaranteed remedy for the discouraged and disconsolate. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

JONES & CHURCH

dealers in

Fresh and
Salt Meats,
Poultry, Fish
and Vegetables

We pay the highest cash price for fat stock, poultry, hides and pelts. Give us a call.

Main St, Smethport, Pa.

C. J. Vanblad,

Practical Horseshoer.

Special attention paid to sore feet and all diseases that can be cured by careful shoeing.

Am agent for the Dornan Expansion Shoe.

WATER ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

THE MOHAVE INDIANS

THEY ARE THE MOST SUPERSTITIOUS OF ALL OUR RED MEN

After Death Their Spirits, They Say, Are Carried to Heaven In the Smoke From Their Burning Bodies—Those Not Burned Turn to Owls.

J. K. Meckinson, formerly a government special agent, says that the Mohaves are the most superstitious tribe of North American Indians.

"The Mohaves," said he, "believe in a god Mat-o-we-lia. He is the maker of all things. He has a son, whom they call Mas zam ho, who is king of the departed spirits. Mat-o-we-lia, they say, conducts the movements of the sun, moon and stars. He sends the rain and the sunshine and decides whether the season shall bring feast or famine. He guards the hunting ground. Mas zam ho has full charge of affairs in heaven, or White Mountain, as they call it.

"They believe that the spirit dead go up to White Mountain in smoke and that all the personal property destroyed in the flames with the deceased will go with him. There pots are constantly boiling, filled with the choicest things to eat. They invariably cremate their dead that Mas zam ho may be appeased and the funeral pyre is made ready for the corpse as soon as life is extinct, in order that the spirit journey to White Mountain may be accelerated.

"I witnessed about 12 months ago the cremation of an influential subchief, whose death was deeply mourned. The funeral pyre was made near the temporary village, just off the reservation at Fort Mohave. Shortly after night fall all the inhabitants of the village gathered about the pyre. The body, wrapped in a gorgeous Mohave blanket, with the fringes artistically worked in beads, was carried on the shoulders of four braves from the lodge to the platform of inflammable firewood.

"Following the pallbearers came the women and children and near relatives. The family group crouched near the pyre. The chief of the medicine men offered first words of praise and thanks to Mat-o-we-lia for making the elements favorable to an easy passage and then a supplication to Mas zam ho to receive the spirit of the departed chieftain with due honors at White Mountain.

"Then the dead body was placed on the pyre, the fire was lighted, the crackling flames swept fiercely up about the corpse, and the spirit was on its way to its eternal home on White Mountain. Friends and relatives chanted songs of lamentation and moaned piteously while the flames devoured the body. At short intervals the four pallbearers cast upon the flames personal property of the deceased in the expectation of its going up in smoke with him to White Mountain, thereby adding to his comfort.

"The mourners also contributed some of their choicest personal belongings, so that in his new and eternal home the absent one might have about him remembrances of their affection. To the women of the immediate family was granted the privilege of contributing portions of their hair to the flames. After the incineration was complete Mohave etiquette forbade the friends and relatives to eat salt or wash themselves for four days.

"It is a belief firmly fixed in the Mohave mind that all Mohaves who die and are not cremated turn into owls. When an owl is heard hooting at night near their village, they think it is the spirit of some dead Mohave returned. If by chance an owl falls into their hands the bird is properly cremated, in the belief that the wandering spirit of its Mohave occupant will thereby be quieted and thus enabled to approach Mas zam ho, confident that its petition to be allowed to enter the promised land and thereafter rest in peace among the other good Indians of White Mountain cannot be refused.

"Until very recently the Mohaves held yearly a mourning festival. It was the annual burning of personal property in honor of the departed members of the tribe. At the hour deemed most propitious by the medicine men to both Mat-o-we-lia and to Mas zam ho the Mohaves assembled in an open spot near their village, a high knoll usually being selected. The pyre had been prepared as though for the cremation of the dead. When the fire was hottest each member of the tribe contributed to the flames some bit of personal property held in choice esteem.

"As the thick smoke floated skyward the mourning Indians were consoled for the loss of objects of personal adornment, apparel or of hunting implements by their firm belief that the curling smoke rings were wafted straight to Mas zam ho, king of the departed spirits, and that their loved ones on White Mountain were soon in possession of these proofs of their lasting love and remembrance.

"Under the influence of their agents the Mohaves have abandoned the annual sacrifice to the dead and except at Needles, off the reservation, it is not now observed."—Washington Letter in New York Sun.

It Hits the Spot

When suffering from a severe cold and your throat and lungs feel sore, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar; when the soreness will be at once relieved, a warm grateful feeling and healing of the parts affected will be experienced and you will say, "It feels so good. It hits the spot." Guaranteed. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

"One Minute Cough Cure is the best remedy I ever used for coughs and colds. It is unequalled for whooping cough. Children all like it," writes H. N. Williams, Centreville, Ind. Never fails. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, croup, pneumonia, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Its early use prevents consumption. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

Lilgendahl's Shop

Is a model of neatness and the means to be found here for getting out good work were never before known in Smethport.

The Blacksmithing Department

Is presided over by men of ability and experience. Bring your horse here. A thorough knowledge of horses' feet enables us to do horseshoeing in a scientific manner.

The Wagon and Paint Shops

Are attracting a great deal of attention. The excellent work done in these departments is drawing trade. Send in your order.

C. W. Lilgendahl,

Mechanic Street.

A Lively [illegible] Mouse

[illegible] take in a [illegible] door of their [illegible] out at another which [illegible] became involved in [illegible] as to how many of the animals there were. One said there were only two, while others thought there were at least three.

They were very active, curious little animals and, instead of being of the proper mouse color, were black and white, marked in large blotches like Holstein cattle or old fashioned swine. The holes into and out of which they ran were close together, and they chased around so swiftly that it was impossible to count them, for sometimes there was a mouse at each hole and sometimes one outside and the others inside, and sometimes it appeared as if there were just one long mouse in a circle revolving on a pivot, with noses and tails at intervals.

The mad race was kept up for some time and finally all the mice disappeared as if by magic. One of the spectators went into the store and asked how many mice there were in the cage, stating that he and his companions had not been able to decide, as they moved too quickly to be counted. A clerk said there was only one mouse, and it was impossible to count it except when it was asleep, and seeing a look of incredulity on the countenance of the caller raised the top of the cage and showed one little black and white mouse nestling on a piece of cotton in a corner.—Portland Oregonian.

The Battle at Ship Launches.

Down to Charles II's time it was customary to name and baptize a ship after she was launched, sometimes a week or two after. The old Tudor method used for men-of-war was still in use. Pepys' "Diary" shows that. The ship was safely got afloat, after which some high personage went on board with a special silver "standing cup" or "flaggon" of wine, out of which he drank, naming the ship and poured a libation on the quarter deck. The cup was then generally given to the dockyard master shipwright as a memento.

When did the present usage of naming and baptizing a ship before she is sent afloat come in? I trace the first explicit mention of the old method to 1664, when the Royal Katherine was launched (see Pepys). The first mention of smashing a bottle of wine on the bows of a British man-of-war that I have found is in a contemporary newspaper cutting of May 1780 describing the christening of H. M. S. Magnanime at Deptford, but nothing is hinted that it was then a new custom.—Notes and Queries.

A Novel in a Nutshell.

Met him.

Met him again. In love with him.

Met him again—no longer in love with him, but he in love with me, because I am so beautiful.

Met him again—he is still more in love with me, not only because I am beautiful, but because I am also good. Sorry for him.

Again I met him—he is colder than he was. Think he has forgotten my beauty and my goodness. I, however, am inclined to think that I am in love with him after all. How lucky he is, and how angry mamma will be!

Mamma proved to be strongly pleased. Makes me angry, for I know she is not a good judge of a young girl's heart.

Flirted with him outrageously to make mamma mad—didn't succeed.

Engaged to him—glad.

Married to him—sorry.—London Answers.

The person who [illegible] the congregation last Sunday by coughing is requested to call on L. K. Hogarth & Co. and get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar, which always gives [illegible]

It Cures the Cough

CONSUMPTION.

Constant coughing is the sure road to serious lung trouble.

Dr. James' Cherry Tar Syrup

cures the cough, and prevents consumption.

Pleasant, easy to take, always the same all the way through the bottle—does not deteriorate with age. Absolutely harmless.

At all Drug Stores. 25 cents a Bottle.

Don't Accept Substitutes.

I DO NOT ROB YOU. . . .

Does your bicycle need repairing? I can do it. Does your lawn mower need sharpening? I can do it. Remember I also do

Shear Sharpening,
Knife Grinding,
Umbrella Repairing,
Fitting Keys to Locks,

And guarantee my work to be first class. The price is moderate. No robbery here.

A. B. Kidder,

Fulton Street. Smethport

For a FINE, HOT OYSTER STEW

Step into the

Novelty Restaurant,

New York Counts, Clams, Cigars and Fine Confectioneries

Always on Hand

THOMAS YOUNG, PROP'R.

FOR 1899

I have received a large invoice of

Wall Paper,

all of the latest designs. Call at the

Furniture Store of Specht & Sasse

and examine my stock.

Experienced paper hangers furnished when desired and all work guaranteed.

C. SASSE,

Smethport, Pa.

[illegible] Let a dentist [illegible] with his admirable art fit [illegible] that has long been absent [illegible] the form of a tooth by round [illegible] upon a cavity and see what the tongue will do. It will search out that place, taking careful [illegible] of the change. Then it will linger near the place. If it is called to other duties it comes back as soon as they are discharged and feels the changed place all over again as if it had not explored it [illegible]

It [illegible] will not be controlled.

It [illegible] Boston Transcript.

General Lee's Modesty.

A month or so after [illegible] General Lee [illegible] near his home in [illegible] county, Va., which served [illegible] office. Everybody [illegible] instantly eager to see him, and in a few moments the store was crowded. The general was talking with the proprietor about crops and other matters and appeared utterly unconscious of the fact that the gathering of the residents was due solely to his presence. Suddenly he realized that everybody was watching him and modestly said: "But I see I am keeping you from your many customers. Pardon me," and at once withdrew.—Ladies' Home Journal.

"BURNING MONEY."

The most precious possession on earth is perfect health. It is the groundwork of all prosperity in life, and few people grudge any reasonable expenditure which will be the means of restoring it, but one of the most foolish and extravagant things in the world is for any one who works hard for his money to keep paying it out for doctors and medicines that do no earthly good. It is like throwing it into the air.

[illegible]

It is an insult to your intelligence for a dealer to attempt to palm off upon you a substitute for the world-famed medicine you [illegible] what you want. [illegible] When he urges some substitute he is thinking of the larger profit he will make, not of your welfare. Shun all such dishonest dealers.

Every sick person in this land should possess Dr. Pierce's great 1008 page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser which will be sent free for the bare cost of mailing, 21 one-cent stamps.

INSURANCE!

[illegible]

PIANOS.

[illegible] on installments.

ORGANS.

Of the very best makes [illegible] installments [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

Will sell Domestic and Wheeler & Wilson machines hereafter for cash at

Reduction of $25.00

from the list price of each machine at store. Now avail yourselves of this great offer.

Piano and Organ Instruction Books and Music, Needles, Oil and all kinds of parts for all kinds of Sewing Machines. We will receive prompt attention.

Mr. F. W. Forder, Piano Tuner of [illegible], will visit Smethport every three months. Please leave orders at my office.

C. A. BURDICK.

Salesroom, Kelly Block, Smethport, Pa.

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A new and remarkably attractive publication, profusely illustrated with portraits and half tones, contains all the striking news features of The Daily Tribune, Special War Despatches, Domestic and Foreign Correspondence, Short Stories, Humorous Illustrations, Industrial Information, Fashion Notes, Agricultural Matters carefully treated and Comprehensive and Reliable Financial and Market Reports. It is mailed at same hour as the daily edition, reaches a large proportion of subscribers on date of issue, and each edition is a thoroughly up-to-date daily family newspaper for busy people.

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For over fifty eight years a National Family Paper for farmers and villagers whose readers have represented the very best element of our country population.

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IS ALWAYS THE LEADER IN

artistic printing

"A" TABLETS

For All Urinary Disorders

[illegible] FATAL and PREVALENT of all diseases are those of the

KIDNEYS, LIVER and BLADDER.

The kidneys are two little sieves through which all the blood in the body must pass once in every three minutes.

[illegible] HEALTHY condition they filter out all impurities into the BLADDER [illegible] If DISEASED they [illegible] the ACID and [illegible] into the [illegible] BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, [illegible] GRAVEL, PAINFUL AND FREQUENT URINATION, ALBUMEN (the life essence), and finally [illegible] DEATH!

[illegible]

"A" TABLETS will cure you

TRY THEM AND BE CONVINCED.

[illegible]

PAN-AMERICAN DRUG CO., New York

Sold in Smethport by L. K. Hogarth & [illegible]

THOS. H. CLARK,

(Successor to W. L. Walsh.)

Practical Plumber,

Gas and Steam Fitter

Dealer in

Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Wash Basins, Gas Stoves, Gas Fixtures, Steel and Tin Roofing, etc. Also Galvanized Conductors and Tin Spouting

Agent for the Welsbach Lamps.

Thos. H. Clark,

SMETHPORT, PA.

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

"Digests what you eat."

Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua [illegible]

Time Table [illegible]

LEAVE SMETHPORT

[illegible]

JNO. J. McKENNA, Gen. Pass. Agent, Bradford, Pa.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY [illegible]

Time Table taken effect Monday, Oct. [illegible], 1899.

	Stations	
[illegible]	Ar. Ulysses Dp	[illegible]
[illegible]	Crowell	[illegible]
[illegible]	Carpenter	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Seven Bridges	[illegible]
[illegible]	Colesburg	[illegible]
[illegible]	Frink's	[illegible]
[illegible]	Dp. Coudersport Ar.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hammond	[illegible]
[illegible]	Olmsted	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mina	[illegible]
[illegible]	Knowlton	[illegible]
[illegible]	Roulette	[illegible]
[illegible]	Burtville	[illegible]
[illegible]	Coleman	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chemical Works	[illegible]
[illegible]	Port Allegany	[illegible]

Flag Stations. Trains do not stop. Telegraph stations.

Connections at Ulysses with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.; at Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R'y; and at Newfield Junction with B. & S. R. R.

Trains run on eastern standard time.

F. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY WRITS OF FIERI Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas [illegible] out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county [illegible] to me directed, I will expose at public sale at the [illegible] borough [illegible]

MONDAY, 18 DECEMBER, 1899,

at 1 p. m., the following described [illegible] property:

1

Defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in [illegible] township, McKean county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: [illegible]

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of J. A. Colburn at the suit of L. B. Prosser.

2

Defendants' interest in all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the city of Bradford, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, described as follows: [illegible]

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of [illegible] at the suit of The [illegible] Savings and Loan Association of Rochester, N. Y.

C. F. Judd, plaintiff's attorney.

3

Defendant's interest in all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the city of Bradford, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, described as follows: [illegible]

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of [illegible] at the suit of [illegible]

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Nov. 21, 1899.

L. A. W.

Repair Shop.

THIS Shop is new—everything in it is new. No old parts put on your wheel. When you bring a wheel here to have it repaired it will be done in FIRST CLASS SHAPE with the best materials. New tires and everything that belongs to a bicycle. A fine Columbia Vulcanizer enables me to repair tires as it should be done. New tires at prices that are a revelation. I have a good lathe and can make new parts.

In addition to Bicycle repairing I am prepared to do all kinds of Electrical Work, Gun repairing, winding fishing rods, etc.

All work done promptly.

Alex Clarke,

Opposite Court House,

Smethport, - Pa.

A. T. PALMER,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables,

DEALER IN

Horses,
Carriages,
Wagons,
Harness,
Etc.

201 West Water Street,

Smethport, Pa.

Leonard Koenig,

located near the creamery, is prepared to do all kinds of

PAINTING AND DECORATING.

UPHOLSTERING

Always done neatly and promptly. Latest styles of coverings on hand.

Smethport, - Penna.

NEW WAGON and PAINT SHOP.

I have started a Wagon and Carriage Shop in R. Sartwell's building on [illegible] Street and am prepared to do all kinds of wagon and carriage painting and repairing. Will also furnish [illegible] I am well known in the [illegible] people of Smethport [illegible] with their work. I have had [illegible] years experience and invite comparison.

John Servatius, - Smethport, Pa.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE

TIME TABLE

WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY CO.

In effect Oct. [illegible], 1899.

Trains leave Smethport [illegible] for Olean, Buffalo, [illegible] as follows:

Buffalo Express [illegible] daily except [illegible]

[illegible]

For Clermont and points west

[illegible]

For Emporium, [illegible]

[illegible]

Get time tables giving full information from [illegible]

[illegible] Sup't.

J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass. & T'k't Ag't.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION, TIME TABLE. In effect [illegible]

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM [illegible] EASTWARD

[illegible]

WESTWARD

[illegible]

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH

[illegible]

[illegible] STATIONS [illegible]

[illegible]

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway

THE SHORT LINE

On and after Nov. [illegible], 1899, passenger trains will leave Bradford [illegible] as follows:

LEAVE BRADFORD—NORTHBOUND.

[illegible]

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTHBOUND.

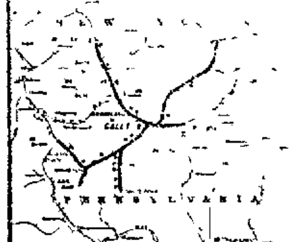
[illegible]

For time tables and further information call on any of the Company's agents, or

L. B. McINTYRE, Agent, Bradford, Pa.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Rochester, N. Y.

Popular Scenic Route



Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Condensed time table in effect [illegible]

Read Down				Read Up		
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ar Keating S'it lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Austin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Costello	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wharton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cross Fork Jct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Corbett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galeton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gaines June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Westfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Knoxville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Osceola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Elkland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Addison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ar Galeton lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Walton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Newfield Jct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	West Bingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shongo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	lv Wellsville ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ar Galeton lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gaines June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ansonia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ar Cross Fork Jct lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	lv Cross Fork ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

All trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS

At Keating S'it with W. N. Y. & P. [illegible]

At Ansonia with F. B. R'y union station.

At Lewfield Jct. with C. & P. A. [illegible]

At Genesee with N. Y. & [illegible]

At Addison with Erie R. R. union station.

At Wellsville with Erie R. R.

H. C. UNDERHILL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Buffalo, N. Y.

W. C. PARK, Gen'l Sup't, Galeton, Pa.

M. J. McMAHON, Div. Pass'r Ag't, Galeton, Pa.

J. H. GOODYEAR, Ass't Gen'l Sup't, Austin, Pa.

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern [illegible]

Time Table No. [illegible] Passenger Trains

SHAWMUT DIVISION

Effective Monday Nov. [illegible]

Southward			Stations	Northward	
P M	A M	A M		A M	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Lv Buffalo Ar	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Olean	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Smethport	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Clermont	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Chatham	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Wilcox	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		County House	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		St Marys	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Brockport	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Shawmut	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
P M	P M	A M	Ar	Lv	

Close connections at St. Marys with P. R. R. [illegible]

[illegible]

F. Flag station.

R. R. CARTWRIGHT, General Manager, St. Marys, Pa.

CHAS. H. HAWES, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.